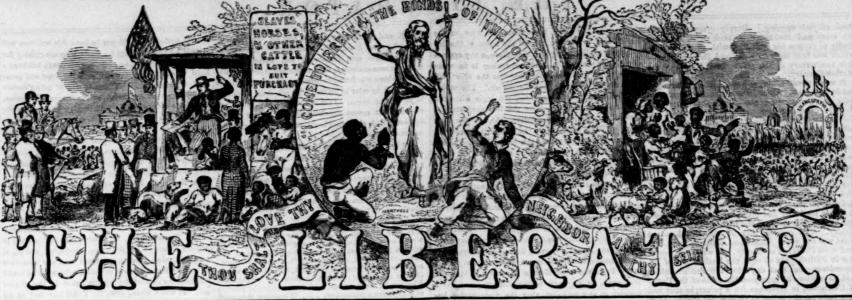
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finanial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-NEXT QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in PRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXX. NO. 38.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1552.

### REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE MAGNANIMOUS SOUTH !-- THE IRRE-PRESSIBLE CONFLICT USELESS.

Extract from a speech delivered by Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD at the 'Bell and Everett Union Meeting' held at Williams Hall, Boston :-

If it were true that the Slave Power, so called, were always aggressive, always dedicated and de-voted to the extension of slavery, to the exclusion of every other interest, would it not follow that the of the slaveholding States would, with one hand and one voice, give their support to Mr. Breck-inridge? But what is the fact? Just the reverse; the whole South rejects him, and repudiates the platform on which he stands. The Constitutional nion party will 'carry every Southern State, with ction of South Carolina; nor are we withof getting the vote of that State, the most wayward and cecentric of all Uncle Sam's daugh-

Is there not something magnanimous and generous in this attitude of the South? Is there not something which touches the heart and moves the sensibilities in this appeal to the fraternal feeling of the North, on the part, too, of a sensitive, proud, high-spirited people? For the sake of peace, for the common good of the whole country, in the name of old memories and traditions, the South are willing to give up their cherished doctrines and their favorite son. They seem to say to us: 'We are brethren; let us be at strife no longer. We will not deny that, in the past, we have sometimes for-gotten that we were of the same blood. We have done unfriendly deeds; we have spoken unkind words; we have nursed an unforgiving temper. In that way we will walk no more. Let the past be forgotten and forgiven, and let us in the future dwell

gether in peace.'
And how shall we receive this offer of reconcilia-Shall we receive it with sullen distrust and a heart of stone? Shall we haughtily, unrelenting-ly, angrily reject these fraternal advances? Shall we say to the South—' We have not done with you ret; our account is not yet settled; our books are not yet balanced. Between us and you there is an irrepressible conflict. This question of slavery in the Territories is the airiest of abstractions, we know—the apprehension of slavery going into the Territories is the most needless of bugbears—but it is good enough to fight about. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands; and upon it we mean to take the government of this country into our party and a good govern it of the country into our party and a good govern it of the country into our and govern it after our own pattern. We can do it, because we are strong, and you are weak. We are eighteen millions, and you are eight millions. To the rule of the majority you must and shall submit, and if the strong hand be necessary to bring you to the mood of submission, it

all not be wanting.'
othis unrelenting and unforgiving temper, you have een, you are, and you will be exhorted. For this your ents, your moral convictions, your religious lities will be addressed. You will be told that t is your duty as men, as patriots, as Christians, mbrace this gospel of hate. You will be told that you do right to be angry and keep angry with your brother. You will be told, that when Jesus of Nazareth said, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' he meant to exclude the slaveholder; and that the text should be amended so as to read thus: But if thy neighbor be a slaveholder, thou shalt hate him, and despitefully use him, and say all man-

ner of evil against him.'

But I trust that you will be guided by better counsels, and follow the lead of a milder, more beneficent spirit. Let me say to you that there is no interest of liberty, humanity, or civilization, which can be promoted by keeping up this so-called irrepressible conflict between the North and the South. The burden of slavery will not be lightened, or the condition of the colored population in the free States proved by it, but the reverse. It can do no good, and is in itself an evil. Letus meet the South in temper which responds to their own. Let us say to them, 'We are brethren; and if in the past we have not lived as brothers should, we will in the future. We will not stop to east up the figures, and find where the balance of crimination lies that we will not stop to east up the figures. ation lies, but we will close the book. We will ab stain from taunts, and jibes and sarcasms, and threats nd denunciations. You extend to us the right hand of fellowship; here is ours, with our heart in it. Whatever perils may await us in the future, we will acet, as we have met those of the past, side by side, and shoulder to shoulder. We will cultivate a and shoulder to shoulder. We will cultivate a generous, national sentiment, which shall beat at the extremities with as healthy a pulse as at the heart. We will work together for the good of our common country, in the spirit of harmony and forbarance. Together will we develop her boundless material resources; together will we educate and clevate her people—till all the nations of the earth shall call her walls salestion and her gates to price. shall call her walls salvation and her gates praise— till tyrants shall shrink from her frown—till feebler Commonwealths shall cling to her ample robe for support, and, under the shadow of her awful shield, nillions of free, happy, virtuous, educated men shall dwell in peace.

Extract from a speech delivered at the same meeting by a Mr. L. C. Norvell, of Memphis, Tennessee: He lately met a Mississippi planter, who had been a life-long Democrat, and had been extremely liberal to the party, and he said that the responsibility for the dangers threatening the country belonged to the Democratic party South, and the Republican party North. He knew Mr. Bell to be a conservative statesman, and Mr. Everett to be a gentleman and a Christian worthy in every respect, the highand a Christian, worthy in every respect of the high-est place in the country. He and thousands of other Democrats were prepared to vote for them, knowing that if they were elected, they would give Congress something else to talk about besides Territories and niggers. (Applause.) Mr. Bell refers to his past record to show what he will do in the future. We record to show what he will do in the future. We know that he has always been true to his country. There is but one difficulty in the way of his success, and that is, that the Republicans universally believe that if Mr. Lincoln should be elected, the South will quietly submit. I believe that if he should be elected, a Southern Convention would speedily be called, to consult as to the expediency of instructing members of Congress to resign their seats. You have no right to ask us to sit quietly under the election of a man who has publicly declared that whenever and wherever he can abolish slavery, he shall do it. Put wherever he can abolish slavery, he shall do it. Put lown Mr. Lincoln, and the country is safe. (Cheers.) Mr. Norvell defined what he considered to be the

Mr. Norvell defined what he considered to be the only difference existing between an Abolitionist and a Republican, viz.: that the former is an honest man. The Abolitionist says he will abolish slavery wherever he can. The Republican says, you may have slaver y just where it is; you may have what you have got, but shall not have any more! We are much obliged to them for permission to keep what we have already got! We shall keep it without asking their permission. Although the Republicans say that they are opposed to the Abolition party, they nominated a man the other day for Gov-

Union.

Cheers followed the conclusion of Mr. Norvell's remarks.

THE TRUE ALLIES OF THE SOUTH.

Who at the North can be relied upon? There are some there whose friendship is as pure as the drifted snow, and as warm as an endangered people could desire it to be. There are the Buchannas, the Lanes, the Cushings, the Fitches, the Biglers, the Halletts, the Dickinsons, and hosts of others who talk for us as John C. Calhoun talked. There are the Daybooks, the Old Line Guards, the Boston Posts, the Journals of Commerce, and hundreds of newspapers throughout the Free States, that hold up for our rights as if they had been established by Southern men and Southern gold. They stand between us and the dark hosts of our enemies in their midst. They all tell their people that we of the South are their equals. They stake their fortunes, politically and pecuniarily, in proclaiming and minimalizing, everywhere, that in the States and in the Territories we have, under a common Constitution, every right that they possess—that the slave no such local laws should exist in the Territories we have, under a common Constitution, every right that they possess—that the slave no such local laws should exist in the Territories we have, under a common Constitution, every right that they possess—that the slave no such local laws should exist in the Territories—are that laws should be enacted to give ample protection in the Territories of the should be consted to give ample protection in the Territories—are that laws should be enacted to give ample protection in the Territories—are the dark Northern cloud. They give us the only hope we have that those clouds may be dispersed, and we and the Union left in safety and peace. Douglas Democrats! do not these truths speak, in tones of love, to lure you to your true the fireds? Bell wend, developed the proving the proving the proving and denations, of whatever amount, from any attention to slave property. A the proving the pro persed, and we and the Union left in safety and peace. Douglas Democrats! do not these truths speak, in tones of love, to lure you to your true friends? Bell men! do you not know that the Northern supporters of your candidate are not like these true Northern Democrats to whom we refer? Oh! people of the South, how long will some superstitious charm, some fatal blindness, mislead you! True Northern friends, and the haleyon days of the mists from your locks, stand united to back your true Northern friends, and the haleyon days of the past will return in pristine freshuess and beauty to bless you and your country. Your Northern friends will be invigorated by your unity, and your enemies will tremble in view of their certain defeat.—Augusta (Georgia) True Democrat.

JOHN BROWN MEETING.

The following is the speech delivered at the John rown meeting in Boston, November 19th, 1859, by

Brown meeting in Boston, November 19th, 1859, by Mr. John A. Andrew:—

Obedient to the commands of the gentlemen who arranged the meeting on this occasion, I am here present to occupy the simple and inarduous duties of chairman. They do not impose upon me the office of speech, and I hardly deem it consistent with the proprieties of the position I hold. It simply is incumbent upon me to say a single word by way of explanation, of the order and arrangement and principles of this meeting, and to present to you the distinguished and eloquent friends who have complied with the invitation of the committee, and are here present to address this audience. Many hearts were touched by the words of John Brown, in a recent letter to Lydia Maria Child:—

THE CONTRAST BEAUCH.

Extract from a very able and eloquent speech delivered by Carl Shurz at St. Louis, August 1:—

Cast your eyes over that great bee-hive, called the Free States. See by the railroad and the telegraphic wire every village, almost every backwood cottage, drawn within the immediate reach of progressive civilization. Look over our grain fields, but lately a lonesome wilderness, where machinery is almost superseding the labor of human hand; over our work shops, whose aspect is almost daily changed by the magic touch of inventive genius; over our fleets of merchant vessels, numerous enough to make the whole world tributary to our prosperity; look upon our society, where by popular education and the telegraphic wire every village, almost every backwood cottage, drawn within the immediate reach of progressive civilization. Look over our grain fields, but lately a lonesome wilderness, where machinery is almost superseding the labor of human hand; over our work shops, whose aspect is almost daily changed by the magic touch of inventive genius; over our fleets of merchant vessels, numerous enough to make the whole world tributary to our prosperity; look upon our society, where by popular education and

blers, and border-ruffians in Illinois. It was there that Stephen A. Douglas made his acquaintance. (Laughter.) I ask the Republicans of Massachusetts if they can vote for Mr. Lincoln, upon the ground of his being a Christian? If he triumphs, it will be by the votes of the rabble of the Westian dit is for you to say whether you will aid them in that work. Mr. Norvell concluded by citing an extract from a speech of Henry Clay to his constituents in 1842, exhorting them to prove true to the impulses of a patriotic nature in upholding the Union.

Cheers followed the conclusion of Mr. Norvell's remarks.

of the signature of Captain Brown. This will be for sale at the door at the low price of ten cents SELECTIONS.

SPEECH OF JOHN A. ANDREW AT THE man paying the expense of printing himself. (Ap-

### THE CONTRAST BETWEEN FREE LABOR

with the invitation of the committee, and are here touched by the words of John Brown, in a recent letter to Lydia Maria Child:—

"I have at home a wife and three young daughters, the youngest but little over five years old, the ioldest nearly sixteen. I have also two daughters, law, whose husbands have both fallen near me here. There is also another widow, Mrs. Thompson, whoe husband fell here. Whether she is a mother or not, I cannot say. I have a middle-aged son, who hasben, in some degree, a cripple from his childhood, who would have as much as he could well do to earn a living. He has not enough to clothe himself for the winter comfortably."

"John Brown and his companions in the conflict at Harper's Ferry, those who fell there and those who are to suffer upon the scaffold, are victims of martyrs to an idea. There is an irrepressible conflict (great applause) between Fredom and Shavey, as old and as immortal as the irrepressible conflict (great applause) between fredom and Shavey, as old and as immortal as the irrepressible conflict (great applause) between fredom and Shavey, as old and as immortal as the irrepressible conflict (great applause) between fredom and Shavey, as old and as immortal as the irrepressible conflict (great applause) between fredom and Shavey, as old and as immortal as the irrepressible conflict (great applause) between fredom and Shavey, as old and as immortal as the irrepressible conflict (great applause) between fredom and Shavey, as old and as immortal as the irrepressible conflict (great applause) between fredom and Shavey, as old and as immortal as the irrepressible conflict (great applause) between fredom and Shavey, as old and as immortal as the irrepressible conflict (great applause) to thought of this assembly to night, whether the enterprise of John Brown and his associates in Virginia was wise or fooish, right of the professed to be a state of the food of the professed to believe, or who have in any manner or measure the professed to believe, or who have in any manner or

ernor of Massachusetts, who has said that it is honcat and right for a murderer and a robber to burn
in y house over the heads of any wile and ethiclem.

I do not believe that you are going to elect that may be not believe that you are going to elect that may be not believe that you are going to elect that may be not believe that you are going to elect that may be not believe that you are going to elect that may be not believe that you are going to elect that may be not believe that you are going to elect that may be not believe that you are going to elect that may be not believe that you are going to elect that may be not believe that you are going to elect that may be not believe that you are going to elect that may be not believe that you are going to elect that may be not believe that you are going to elect that may be not the part of the service of the state of the services of the state of the state of the services of the state of the state of the state of the services of the state of the

sufeguards of individual liberty, for the purpose of upholding subordination and protecting slave property; free labor demands their preservation as essential and-indispensable to its existence and progressive development. Slavery demands extension by an aggressive foreign policy; free labor demands an honorable peace and friendly intercourse with the world abroad for its commerce, and a peaceable and undisturbed development of our resources at home for its agriculture and industry. Slavery demands extension over national territories for the purpose of gaining political power. Free labor demands the national domain for working men for the purpose of spreading the blessings of liberty and civilization. Slavery opposes all measures tending to secure the soil to the actual laborers; free labor therefore recognizes the right of the settler to the soil, and demands measures protecting him against the pressure

Slaveholders, look at this picture, and at this! Can the difference escape your observation? You may say, as many have said, that there is indeed a difference of principles, but not necessarily an antagonism of interests. Look again.

Your social system is founded upon forced labor, ours upon free labor. Slave labor cannot exist together with freedom of inquiry, and so you demand the restriction of that freedom; free labor cannot exist without it, and so we maintain its inviolability. Slave labor demands the setting aside of the safeguards of individual liberty, for the purpose of upholding subordination and protecting slave proproximate possibility, or that it will occur as long upholding subordination and protecting slave proproximate possibility, or that it will occur as long upholding subordination and protecting slave proproximate possibility, or that it will occur as long upholding subordination and protecting slave proproximate possibility, or that it will occur as long upon the results as transitory; education spreading with the rapidity of steam, yet producing opulent results as transitory; education spreading with the rapidity of steam, yet producing opulent results as transitory; education spreading with the rapidity of steam, yet producing opulent results as transitory; education spreading with the rapidity of steam, yet producing opulent results as transitory; education spreading with the rapidity of steam, yet producing opulent results as transitory; education spreading with the rapidity of steam, yet producing opulent results as transitory; education spreading with the rapidity of steam, yet producing opulent results as transitory; education spreading with the rapidity of steam, yet producing opulent results as transitory; education spreading with the rapidity of steam, yet producing subtraction of producing subtraction of producing subtraction of producing opulent results as transitory; education spreading like lightly of steam, yet producing subtraction of producing subtraction of producing ste

Slavery opposes all measures tending to secure be soil to the actual laborers; free labor terrefore recognizes the right of the settler to the soil, and dender the protecting him against the pressure of speculation. Slavery demands the absolute ascendency of the planting interest in our economical policy; free labor demands the control of the General Government for its special protection and the promotion of its peculiar interests; free labor demands that the General Government be administered for the purpose of securing to all the blessings of liberty, and for the promotion of the general well-fare. Slavery demands the recognition of its divine right; Free Labor recognizes no divine rights but that of the liberty of all mep.

Without one word, Slavery demands for its protection and perpetuation a system of policy which is utterly incompatible with the principles upon which the organization of Free Labor Society rests. There is the antagonism. That is the essence of the 'irrepressible conflict.' It is a cynllict of principles underlying interests, always the same, whether appearing as a moral, economical, or political question. Mr. Douglas basted that he could repress it with the decomposition of the Supreme Gourt; they might as well, like Xerxes, try to sublue the waves of the ocean by throwing chains into the water. (Applause.)

Thus the all-prevailing antagonism stands before the might as well try to fetter the winds with a rope. The South mean to repress it with the decomposition of the Supreme Gourt; they might as well, like Xerxes, try to sublue the waves of the ocean by throwing chains into the water. (Applause.)

Thus the all-prevailing antagonism stands before the might as well try to fetter the winds with a rope. The South mean to repress it with the decomposition of the Supreme Gourt; they might as well, like Xerxes, try to sublue the waves of the ocean by throwing chains into the water. (Applause.)

Thus the all-prevailing antagonism stands before the might as well and the proportions of its problem

tions with the world abroad; involving our peace, our rights and liberties at home; involving our growth and prosperity; involving our moral and political existence as a nation.

How short-sighted, how childish are those who find its origin in artificial agitation! As though we could produce a tempest by blowing our noses, or an earthquake by stamping our puny leet upon the ground! But how to solve, how to decide it? Let us pass in review our political parties, and the remedies they propose. There we encounter these called Union party, with Bell and Everett, who tell us the best way to settle the conflict is to ignore it. Ignore it, when attempts are made to plunge the country into war and disgrace, for the purpose of Slavery extension! Ignore it, when Elavery and Free Labor wage their ferce war about the possession of the national domain! Ignore it, when the liberties of speech and press are attacked! Ignore it, when the halming interest seeks to exile the conflict stands there will not get him to get him t

know what they will, and will it, not that eunuch policy, which, conscious of its own unproductiveness, invites us blandly to settle down into the imbecile contentment of general impotency. They cannot ignore the conflict if they would, but have not nerve enough to decide it if they could.

From the Dublin Morning News.

THE NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT.

A late mail from America bore the startling intelligence that the chronic conflict which has been so long maintained between the Slaveocracy and Democracy of the Republic has, at length, summed such dimensions, and risen to such a pitch, that the Southern States have resolved to separate from the Northern, and form a distinct Republic, of the Ottoman empire, has come to be an admitted of the Ottoman empire, has come to be an admitted

principle of general law. The last treaty between the Christian Powers and the Porte recognized it. Russia has since assumed still more boldly the atti-tude of protector to the Greek Christians, and Europe has admitted her right to do so. It is not likely rope has admitted her right to do so. It is not likely that France will be more slack to protect the Catholics, nor that England will leave either to Russia or France, or both combined, the office of protector and avenger under circumstances where it might so easily be made the means of furthering their ambitious encroachments, or endangering her own Asiatic pos-sessions. Our own country has an interest in this matter—not the mere interest of humanity, though a free and powerful State might well allow such generous instincts to influence her policy.'

Now, in this quotation we see principles laid down Now, in this quotation we see principles laid down intelligently and deliberately which justified John Brown in his efforts to free the slaves of Virginia. If it is an admitted principle of general law that the Christian populations under the fanatical despotism of the Ottoman Empire should be protected,—if Tillotson's maxim is good and Christian, that 'hnmanity is higher than national law,'—who can dare to blame the five heroes who perished on the scaffold in Virginia in an abortive effort to refold in Virginia in an abortive effort to re-deem from a bondage worse than death the millions of slaves in this land? 'Rid the poor and needy out of the land of the wicked' is a divine con out of the land of the wicked is a divine command; and it is also a dictate of humanity, as is proved by the thousands of swords that have leaped from their scabbards to avenge the wrongs done to the Christians in Syria. The great sin and fault for which John Brown forfeited his life was that I. endeavored to obey this divine command. There are four millions of American citizens, condemned by the laws of the piratical oligarchies of the South to perpetual slavery for no crime. Their labor is plun-lered from them. Their wives and children are torn from them, and sold away to a returnless distance. They are treated like chattels personal in the hands of their owners. They long for freedom, and would willingly exchange their bondage for death. John Brown regarded the slaveholding States as piracies, and he did on a small scale what the World wants all Christendom to do in rescuing and protecting the Syrian Christians from Mohammedan despotism. How dare the World, then, in the face and teeth of its avowed principles concerning intervention, say one word in rebuke of John Brown and his associates for their heroic deeds in Virginia?

But you will not find the South endorsing the policy of intervention in Syria. They watch principles with the eye of a basilisk. They were the deadly enemies of Kossuth and the cause of the ples with the eye of a basilisk. They were the deadly enemies of Kossuth and the cause of the Hungarians, because they know that the Magyar's principles, if applied to the despotisms of the South as well as of Austria, would strike the chains from the linbs of every slave. They are consistent. But the World is blear-eyed, and does not see where its principles would lead. If it did, we fear it would adopt the do-nothing principle and policy dictated by the Tract Society. and policy dictated by the Tract Society.

## THE TEXAS SLAVE EXCITEMENT.

The late acts of incendiarism in Texas, and the evidence which gains credit there of more diabolical designs, have created an excitement in that State which it is not possible for those at a distance fully to estimate. With the full conviction prevailing in many counties that the conflagrations which have many counties that the conflagrations which have destroyed so many flourishing towns are but the first part of a deep conspiracy, whose malignant object is the desolution of the country, no wonder need be expressed at the suspicion that exists toward strangers that are found among them, and the readiness of the people to rid themselves of all who cannot establish their honesty of purpose. But this state of public feeling may lead to an exaggeration of facts to the exaltation of suspicions to the dignity of proof; and harassing inquisition, if not absolute deverse to honest strangers and to the recommendations.

of proof; and harassing inquisition, if not absolute danger, to honest strangers, and to the perpetration of acts of cruel injustice.

The following statement, made by a well-known citizen of New Orleans, affords a painful illustration of the feeling existing, and the idea of the wrong which may, in the haste of the excitement, be done to the innocent. We publish it, that the citizens of Texas may see a cogent reason for cool calmness and deliberation in their action toward the suspected, who may be not only innocent and true. uspected, who may be not only innocent and true, ut friendly and brotherly.

Mr. Savers, who has been for twenty years en-

gaged in buying and selling stock in this city, early in the summer made a trip to Texas with the inten tion of purchasing and stocking a farm. With this object, he made a tour through nearly all the counties of Northern and Middle Texas, and happened to be near Dallas, on his return to New Orleans, about the time the disastrous fre broke out in that place. From Dallas he travelled by stage to Palestine, in Anderson county, finding the whole people excited in the highest degree by the dangers about excited in the highest degree by the dangers about them. Failing to make connection at Palestine with the stages to Crockett, he attempted to procure a private conveyance, as the delay would interfere with his business arrangements. This anxiety to reach Crockett, coupled with the fact that he was a stranger, coming from the direction of Dallas, excited suspicion, and he found himself surrounded by a crowd, who took him to be an incendiary. So far from being satisfied with his explanations, and a detailed history of his business and life they indeed him an enemy, and processed

planations, and a detailed history of his business and life, they judged him an enemy, and proposed to give him an introduction to Judge Lynch.

Anticipating the worst, Mr. Savers stood on his defence, drew his revolver, and stated to the crowd that if they had determined to hang him, he would sell his life as dearly as possible; and in his Masonic character he called upon the Masonic fraternity for aid. This appeal proved successful for delay, and after a more cool investigation, he was released.

This is a brief account of the adventure in the excited region of a well-known citizen of New Orleans, himself a slaveholder, born in a slave State, and identified with the institutions of the South. The slightest suspicions were magnified into proofs of crime.

proofs of crime.

He had come to that town from a point where the incendiaries had been at work, and seemed desirous to hasten out of Texas, and his details of his business, his personal references to known citizens of Crockett who were not present, and his statement that he was in Texas with the design of settlement, were discredited, and but for a fortunate appeal to were discretical and out for a fortunate appear to other titles, his life might not have been saved. This case should warn the people of Texas against precipitation under this excitement, and to do the duty of dealing with the suspected only on perfect evidence, and with the forms of law, if possible: therwise, in the extreme cases, after such forms of leliberation as will be their vindication to their own consciences and the world. But these occurrences consciences and the world. But these occurrences show, not only how deep a sentiment and excitement pervade the threatened counties, but those adjoining. Exaggerated though the facts that go to prove a widely-extended and well-contrived conspiracy against life and property may be, it cannot be etated that this alarm is the offspring of delusion, or got up for any political movement. There is real cause for organization for self-protection. Well for Texas will it be if every act resulting be guided by justice.

BER 14

virtue in ALLEN'S TORER?

AND JUDGE FOR ELF.— My age is sixty.— My age is sixty.— My gray, and had been see crown, it had been see crown, it had become of March, of the present and the same once in the first of the same once in the first of the same once in the same of the same once in the same once in the same of the same once in the same once in the same of the same once in the same of the same o

in danger of becoming tw. M. THACHER, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855. . D., Union University hat some time last spring per it concluded to pur-Allen's World's Restor. I commenced using it with that the commenced using it with that and ing this it regence was distinctly vision of the conclusion of the c

f Rev. D. W. CLARK S. A. Allen's Zylobsha-in dressing my own and y various articles manu-no hesitation in recom-nave ever used. It gives rance, and retains it in

ditor . Christian Adro. cylobalsamum is the best restored my hair to its D., Cor. Sec. American nion, N. Y. City. Restorer and Zylobalsa. family with

such preparations.' · Christian Era, Boston, pecifics to little purpose, m to be of no value. So ir Restorer and Zylobal-prevailed on me to asse il months past with good I am now neither bald . I am now neither bald and brittle, but has rerlier years.

uide to Holiness,' Boston.

Tis Huir Restorer, found into we insert from action to the montes the growth of the manuach, we have now s. We can testify to its r Congregational Church.

Allen's Word's Hair Rethe effect of the Hair Re'crown of glory' which
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out.' nir. Middletown, Orange Co., ened upon my head, and

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UGHT THE HEAD
BARE; HER HAIR
ICKENED UP, AND APPEARANCE. We that we have full val-Prescot, Lancashire,

perfect marvel. After my extremely gray hair olor,—not the wig-like but to its own natural od that it is not a dye. and shall feel happy in you may refer to me.' known throughout Great nited States.} (many years Missionary N. Y.

residence in aforenamed ere in a very unhealthy trious articles without Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she of Mrs. S. A. Zylobalsamum; I have or my hair, but never and permanently benefit-Allen.' Place, (Pacific street,)

Mrs. Allen's, in the most lly acknowledge the use ad grayness. Ed. Presbyterian Wildvertise nothing till me

be. Having opportunity rits of Mrs. S. A, Al-balsamum, I would be nt, &c. orres. Sec. Board of Ed-7 Broadway, N. Y., and muty, N. Y. ared a bottle of your or the use of a relative; t prevented the falling rom being gray to its

rom be stor Prot. Dutch Church ifying that Mrs. S. A. er and Zylobalsamum lescribed in her adveror and increasing the ould cheerfully recomnay either begin to fail nec.

g. N. Y. find my gray hair soon a young man. n, Pennsylvania.

ff of my hair, and caus-lid not attend to it as Meriden, N. H. your preparations, and agent in this vicinity, osed of.

ril to convince, nothing lealers try to sell articles than on these; always tions exported in any

not the lowest priced.
ill last a year; \$1 50 r bottle. mation, &c., to Mrs.
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We have twice ventured, each time giving our reasons therefor, to doubt the existence of any negro plot whatever in Texas, or of any purpose of revolt among her slaves. From the first, the story has rested upon such flimsy foundations as to be incredible, and has not, from the beginning, been supported the control of th We have twice ventured, each time giving our by a single particle of direct evidence. Undoubted-ly, many persons at the North believed in its truth; just as undoubtedly, everybody at the South believed it to be a lie. With the former, the wonder is that slaves do not oftener rise in insurrection against their masters, and they give implicit credence to every rumor of such a catastrophe; but the South ern people know the almost insurmountable practi-cal obstacles there are in the way of any such attempt at achieving freedom or compassing revenge on the part of the negroes, and they know also, when these are surmounted, how frightful the retri-bution is which overtakes the master who bears the first onset of such a storm. Neither in the acts of the negroes, nor in the conduct of the whites, has n any evidence of the existence of a servile insurrection, though the papers for more than two months have abounded with statements of pretended proofs. Whatever may have been the purpose of these stories, they are met at length with a correc-tion that may not be doubted. The New Orleans Picarune of the 8th inst. says :-

'The investigations which have been prosecuted in the disturbed districts of Texas have not developed, with any degree of distinctness, the existence of any other plot for ruin than what a few desperate characters, without connection with or hope of help from any other quarter, might have formed. In some cases the negro population have been demoralized evidently by the insidicus promises of these white men, and the work of ruin wrought has doubtless been mainly their But not half of what has been confessed seems to be borne out by later facts. The strychnine said to have been discovered in the hands of negroes turns out to be very harmless, having no affinity with turns out to be very harmless, having no affinity with the deadly poison which it was supposed to be. The wells thought to have been poisoned, late accounts declare to be untainted with any deleterious substance. Texas, like all of our frontier States, has been the point where desperate men have congregated, and her whole history is full of violence and outrage inflicted by the focs of society. Aroused by the present danger, the citizens have now taken the most effectual means to bring such offenders to justice, and to break up all combinations for their protection.

A newspaper published at Houston, Texas, had y borne a similar testimony, and it may now sidered as an established fact that the pretended plot was a pretence and a sham. Undoubtedly, however, it had its purpose, and that, as we have already suggested, was to suppress with the strong hand a nascent Anti-Slavery feeling among the people of Texas, and more especially aimed at the Methodists, with some of whom hostility to slavery was a religious conviction. In this suppression it has undoubtedly succeeded in so far that it has put to death a number of citizens who held to the heresics of the Sermon on the Mount and the Declaration of Independence. But the blood of the mar-tyrs is the seed of the Church, and through the ess of the Pro-Slavery party, we doubt not the feeling against slavery as an inhuman and God-defying institution is stronger in Texas to-day than it over was before.—New York Tribune.

### A MAN SENTENCED TO BE HUNG FOR CIRCULATING THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Some time since, a very respectable and well-know citizen of St. Louis, named Henry A. Marsh, established a news depot at some point in Texas. Subselished a news depot at some quently, he established other depots in Camden, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn. A few weeks since, he received an order at his Camden depot for fifty As a matter of received an order at his Camden depot for fifty copies of the New York Tribune. As a matter of business, Marsh undertook to fill the order, and the package arrived in due course of time, while he was absent at Memphis. It having been noised about Camden that the Tribune was about being circulacameen that the Tribune was about being circulated, through the medium—indirectly, however—of Mr. Marsh, a Committee of three men were appointed to go after Mr. Marsh, and bring him back to Camden. Accordingly, they proceeded on their to Camden. Accordingly, they proceeded on their mission, and, one night, captured their unsuspecting victim, in Memphis, and conveyed him on board a steamer, and locked him in a state-room. The captain of the boat, on learning their intention, refused to convey the party, and they were obliged to convey their captive across the river in a yawl. Arriving in Camden, Mr. Marsh was arraigned on the charge of circulating seditious and incendiary documents, was convicted and SENTENCED TO BE HUNG. Time was, however, given him to send for his wife, and permission granted him to procure from citizens of St. Louis a certificate of former good character, of St. Louis a certificate of former good character, respectability, and loyalty. The wife of Mr. Marsh arrived in this city, en route for Camden, and is stopping at Barnum's Hotel, awaiting the compleof a petition already signed by many well-wn citizens, of all political parties, for the relief of the unfortunate man, whose only crime is embraced in the faithful discharge of his business rela-Mrs. Marsh will leave for Camden to-day with the petition, numerously signed, with the heartfelt prayer of the citizens of St. Louis for the safety of her husband from the hands of his fanatical fire-eating captors.—St. Louis Express.

From a San Francisco paper.

JUBILEE OF THE COLORED PEOPLE. Anniversary of Emancipation in the British West Indies.

Yesterday, ' Pacific Garden ' was gay with a mer ry crowd of colored people, celebrating the 22d anniversary of the British West India Emancipation. The attendance was large, and the enjoyment un-illoyed. The little folks paraded to the music of a drum and fife, wheeled into line, sung their school songs, defiled and made the circuit of the billardroom, the race-course and the refreshment corner broke up into squads and had fun of all sorts—gal loped the wooden horses round the circus, frolicked in the carriages, ate ice-cream, and glorified the memory of the most glorious event, for the African of the century. There were lots of young men present, some dressed within an inch of their lives, some sensibly attired, none shabbily There were pretty women present, octoroons and quadroons, colored a delicate buff, with the tint quadroons, colored a delicate buff, with the tint of the rose shining through, and from this hue all gradations of color to that of ebony.

But the finest physical feature of the gatherin

were the motherly dames, looking so like our cher were the motherly dames, looking so has sished old nurses, in their faces carrying topmost an in of cententment and gladness; then a look of air of contentment and gladness; grave sorrow; and occasionally, as the speakers excited them, flashing out a look of indignation— which, however, soon faded out, and back to the original air of kind, thoughtful merriment.

The literary exercises of the day did not begin till 3 1-2 o'clock, at which time the Chair rapped to

J. G. Wilson of Sacramento was introduced, fou times, before the merry company had composed it self into the sedate aspect of an audience. Mr. Wilson was evidently in excellent mood for a speech His face glowed alike with perspiration and i spirarger rode by a happy He dashed, like a ch marshal on a great parade day, into the centre of his subject, and thence soared to the zenith of his eloquence. He said he was simply there to intro-duce the Rev. T. Starr King, and that gentleman never got such an introduction before, and never again, though he should outlive Methusaleh make the circuit of the globe. Mr. Wilson and make the circuit of the globe. Mr. Wilson fairly glorified his subject in more than ordinary lish and extraordinary Latin. But hanging theme of his praise on the belt of Orion, the eulogist came back to earth for a few minutes. eulogist came back to earth for a few minutes. The colored people, he said, were national. Personally, he loved America—every inch of her soil, every ray of her glory, all but her slavery; and that he believed America would spurn the very day that colored people assumed the dignity and showed the spirit that they ought. He again gathered up the gentleman whom he was about to introduce, in the arms of his chouseness, not to describ him on the gentieman whom he was about to introduce, in the arms of his eloquence—not to deposit him on the earth, but to lift him to still sublimer heights— where, in the speaker's 'dying apathy,' amid the 'cheers of angels,' he left him 'at the summum 'cheers of angels,' he left him 'at the

DRIFT OF REV. T. STARR KING'S ADDRESS. Mr. King said that on several occasions of his life, he had found himself utterly unable to make a speech. Indeed, he had come here at the invitation of the Committee, simply to mingle his emotions with theirs. He had depended on the songs, hymn and orations that he should hear, to furnish him and orations that he should sav. [Mr. King Indeed, he had come here at the invitati and orations that he should say. [Mr. King, though present about noon, had now just arrived again, and seemed to labor under the impression that the literary exercises were about closing, in-

Your race is dear to the heart of Provi- SECESSION. The speaker urged his hearers to respect No parts of the Constitution have been more clear. First of August was for them, when a new com-

some of the older and graver mattheir gratitude

ones with streaming eyes.

J. M. Bell, a colored man, then followed, with a Is not John Quincy Adams a competent witness in ume in which it will be contained.

The Chairman next introduced as 'the amiable friend from Ohio, Mr. Atwood,' a mulatto, who delivered a carefully prepared address on the wrongs of his race. He was particularly bitter in some not fit for heaven. could think of no proper corching sands outsi would rot alone, unvisited by common friends, from whom the worm that dieth not would turn with athing and disgust.

alled on for some remarks. He responded readily and earnestly. He gloried in the occasion—he had a horror of newspaper fame, but if there was a reporter present, he begged him to note the fact that he was there. He felt the honor of the invitation.

As against the logic of the pamphlet under consideration, we again quote the truthful language of John Quincy Adams:— Mr. Simonds directed the attention of those present to the results of the emancipation in the West Indies, which were eminently good and wholesome. He seemed thoroughly posted on the facts of which he spoke, and was cheered with enthusiasm. Other

speeches and rousing singing followed.

Meanwhile, another celebration was proceeding at Russ's Garden, where addresses were delivered by J. B. Sanderson, Rev. Adam Smith, Rev. Bernard Fletcher, P. Anderson and D. W. Ruggles, and the accounts that come in affirm no less happy a time there than at the Garden on Third street.

## The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have before us a pamphlet, just published by

Thayer & Eldridge, Boston, entitled 'ADDRESS OF States is a sufficient warrant for giving liberty to all feiting the Union itself, averted their the people of the United States', massing by the tembling hand subscribed the bond. the people of the United States'-meaning by this, the rival political parties, the Republican is the cessful revolt on the part of the enslaved. most thoroughly senseless, baseless, aimless, inconsis- Such is the Constitution of the United States,

intellectual ability of the author of this pamphlet, outface them at this late day,-to attempt by the who modestly chooses to withhold his name, but who rules of logic or rhetoric or grammar to convict them own signature, advocated the same theory of the U. S. | their own Constitution, made by them and for them, Constitution,) we, nevertheless, must beg leave to is utterly idle. For if they honestly and truly made dissent from every one of the five propositions thus an Anti-Slavery Constitution, why were not the half advanced by him, believing them all to be fallacious, million of slaves then in bondage set free? Why and, consequently, a waste of time and effort.

tution of the United States. ed it, and who have since acted upon it, concerning Turner on the one hand, and the capture of John that system. It may be convenient, and is certainly Brown on the other? Did Delaware, and Maryland,

stead of just opening.] Deeply sympathising in the story and the hopes of their race, he came world—and to revolve around the letter of the ingladly to express his sympathy with them, on this, which was both their holy day and their holiday—this anniversary of the great act of justice of the Mother Country.

Mother Country. Mother Country.

It was a great thing to get a principle wrought sessuredly be like one 'beating the air.' The verbal country one man. Once in a while, God sent some criticism may be very ingenious, the logic without a out by one man. Once in a while, God sent some criticism may be very ingenious, the logic without a lofty thinker to send the baptism of refreshing they had met to celebrate the coming of some such noble thinker, the occasion would be dignified and worthy. When a man had obtained a vision of a proble truth and a whole country had accented it was eaten by the communicant; for did he not companie at the sent of the consecrated water, the literal body of Jesus the consecrated water. thinker, the occasion would be dignined and in the consecrated wafer, the literal body of Jesus truth, and a whole country had accepted it was eaten by the communicant; for did he not comas truth, it was well to make a festival and rejoice mand, 'Take, eat'—and did he not declare, 'This together over that fact. It was wise to celebrate is my body'—not figuratively an emblem thereof? the crift of a martry to a noble cause. gift of a martyr to a noble cause. But this a greater occasion than any such would be. thinker had perceived the truth; the martyr ernment, for more than three score years and ten, in had died for it; a nation had accepted it, and then one uniform manner touching its relations to slavery, to evince its belief had trampled on its selfishness, with never a doubt being raised on the subject, and not deal for the a matter mad accepted it, and then to evince its belief had trampled on its selfishness, with never a doubt being raised on the subject, and by its deeds stamped the truth and its belief on unanimously endersed in this particular by all parhistory. The greatest day of the last hundred ties in power alike, and recognized by every Conyears was not when Adams and Jefferson were first fired with the spirit of liberty, nor when our heroes met in Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Incompetent to determine constitutional points, met in Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Independence; but that day when the British nation
laid its millions of money on the table of the House
of Commons, in reverence for a principle that had
been only taught before as an abstract truth. Then
Christianity received its noblest acquisition of a
century, and a new hour struck in the history of
principle. The Divine Spirit ruled during this conmeaning, so as to be an awful curse where it meaning. principle. The Divine Spirit ruled during this century in the human heart as it had never in any age tended to be an unspeakable blessing, is to us the before, and this was one of the noblest places a boldest of fatuity. For where or what is the gain to before, and this was one of the nonest places a boldest of latury. For where the following the cause of liberty by such a paradoxical criticism? to-day. (Great applause.) Christ was born 1800 It is tantamount to the labor of constructing a new anger: he was reborn every year to be Constitution—of converting thirty millions of people, years ago, in a manger: he was reborn every year and every day in this country. He desires not to be Lord of the private heart alone, but Lord of all londs. We want to see him born in Washington—in our capitol. (Cries of 'Hear!' 'Hear!') Wherever we find many races brought together, there God has his greatest work to do—there is room for the noblest labor of Christianity. The greatest work that was ever wrought by the early overeignty, having for its object the aboliton of sla-Christians was when the disciples went beyond the borders of Judea, and controverted the current doctrine that the Gentiles had no rights that a Jew was doubt that its action would be resisted by every Slave bound to respect, (cheers and laughter,) and taught that Christianity had no respect for rank, color or State to the last extremity? But such a constructhat Christianity had no respect for rank, color or sect. The Almighty had a great mission for this nation. Here the Church was to proclaim the equality of the races. (Applause.) Wherever the Union lasts; no party will ever be trusted, enternation. Here the Church was to proclaim the majority of the people of the United States, while the equality of the races. (Applause.) Wherever the Union lasts; no party will ever be trusted, enterposent, and not on the side of power. In such a presence, said Mr. King, I always come with reverence. As a noble German said, it was easy for a hitherto, until the time shall come when this coverence. to look with reverence to those who are nant with death shall be annulled, and this 'agreeove, but it was greater to revere the man who is ment with hell' shall terminate in a NORTHERN

themselves, to educate themselves and their children. ly and intelligently understood than its pro-slavery They had much against them. They had the pride features. Hence, as soon as the first apportionment and selfishness of many classes against them, but the faith of the Gospel was for them. The future of the Church was for them. The future the slave population were included in it, and remain the Gospel was for them. Some grand future to this hour, for the benefit of the Southern clords of the same companies. nentary would be written by the nation upon that the lash.' To quote the language of John Quincy

mentary would be written by the nation upon that sentiment of Paul—'for there is no difference between the Jew and the Greek.' In that hope, and in the refreshment of that prophecy, he bade them all 'God bless you, farewell.' (Applause.)

Mr. King's address was entirely extempore, and took about twenty minutes in the delivery. We have given but the thread that ran through it. It set of committing the lamb to the tender custody of the was claster, rich in illustration and as even our extent. took about twenty minutes in the delivery. We tion to devise a more perfect exemplification of the have given but the thread that ran through it. It was chaste, rich in illustration, and, as even our extract shows, full of suggestive thoughts. When he sat down, the people crowded about him to express the whole advantage of which enured to the their gratitude—some of the older and graver matators.

poem. It was curiously unequal in its merits—at times halting and crude in its imagery, and then again smooth, forcible, and Whittier-like. Its points tryible confession? The result of the barrain, he terrible confession? The result of the bargain, he ought out hearty responses from the thought. We refrain from publishing any portion of it, we understand the author is about issuing a volume and perpetuation of slavery the vital and animating spirit of the national government.'

Hence, too, the foreign slave trade was prosecuted until 1808, under the national flag, and therefore as a legitimate branch of the national commerce, in acof his race. He was particularly bitter in some a legitimate branch of the national commerce, in a configuration of their oppressors, he said, were cordance with the 9th Section of Article 1—the trafnot fit for heaven: they would disgrace hell. He fic concealed beneath a deceptive circumlocution of r region fit for them but the of hell, where their carcases people.

Hence, too, in every part of the North, from 1790 till now, the recognition of the constitutional right of Rev. Mr. Simonds, of the Methodist Church, was the slave-hunter to seize his fugitive slave wherever

ty years of pursuing the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular represen-tation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons.

'The reluctance with which the freemen of the

North submitted to the dictation of these conditions, is attested by the aukward and ambiguous language in which they are expressed. The word slave is most cautiously and fastidiously excluded from the whole instrument. A stranger, who should come from a foreign land and read the Constitution of the United States, would not believe that slavery or a slave existed within the borders of our country. There is no a word in the Constitution apparently bearing upon the condition of slavery, nor is there a provision but would be susceptible of practical execution, if there were not a slave in the land.

The delegates from South Carolina and Georgia

distinctly avowed that, without this guarantee of pro-The Free Constitutionalists to the People of the United Shares, which is an argumentative effort to show, (1,) that the Constitution of the United ted their faces, and

abolishing slavery in every Slave State, in utter disregard of the Constitution and laws of such State to the Constitution is its guarantee of protection to evhe contrary ; (2,) that the Territorial question, now ery State 'against domestic violence'-which includes convulsing the nation, ' is a frivolous and impertinent the suppression of every slave insurrection, in case one, in which the slave himself can have no interest, the strong arm of the Federal Government is needand which is unworthy of a moment's consideration ed in any emergency; thus pledging the power of at this time, if not at all times'; (3,) that, of all the whole nation to prevent the possibility of a suc-

tent and insincere'; (4,) that 'the great object is to matter how incongruous or paradoxical in regard to procure the defeat of the Republicans'-for 'if de- some of its other features; such did its framers, and feated on the sixth of November, the faction itself the people who adopted it, intend it to be; such it will be extinct on the seventh'; and, (5,) that a was in their hearts to conceive and bring forth, in their new party should be organized on the basis of the contemptuous estimate and oppressive treatment of unconstitutionality of slavery in every section of the the whole colored race; such they are still willing to have it remain, without the slightest modification of Entertaining a high regard for the motives and the its guilty compromises; and, therefore, to think to as before, in a still more elaborate manner, under his of ignorance and delusion in their interpretation of was a slave representation in Congress provided for First, as to the anti-slavery character of the Consti- and allowed from the beginning? Why was the African slave trade carried on, with no one protesting This Constitution was formed in 1787, and from against its constitutionality, for twenty years, under hat time to the present has undergone no change the national flag? Why have fugitive slaves ever whatever in any section or clause relating to slavery, since been hunted in every Northern State, and or supposing to relate to it. Whatever may be its dragged back to bondage with impunity? And why phraseology, therefore, it means now, in its interpre- has the General Government never hesitated to exernation and design, what it meant in the minds of the cise the military and naval power at its command to delegates who framed it, and of the people who adopt- keep the slaves in their chains, -as in the case of Nat very easy, to ignore all the historical facts pertaining and Virginia, and North Carolina, and South Carolito the formation and adoption of the Constitution—
such as the various hostile interests of freedom and slavery to be appeased, and, as far as possible, reconand made the day of its adoption the proclamation of ciled, so as to bind the North and the South, (each liberty 'throughout all the land, unto all the inhabicomposed of independent State sovereignties,) in one tants thereof'? Did Washington, and Hamilton, and Union, and the desirableness of using deceptive phra-seology to cloak a guilty examplicity in the matter of Luther Martin, and Roger Sherman, and Elbridge

Gerry, and Governeur Morris, and all the eminent though unfinished, will not be lost: his writings will men who then lived, fail to understand the instrument of their own fashioning and adoption; and truth and righteousness. To me his death has been a
truth and righteousness. To me his death has been a
truth and righteousness. mes a mockery.

Our fathers sinned grievously, by sacrificing an unfor- quite interested, then come over to my chalet and tunate race to promote their own selfish ends. They stay until Autumn, when he expected to return to were sorely tempted, and fell. They were in great New England. Instead of that, I found him very straits, and lost their faith in the living God. How weak, -he had been failing rapidly for several weeks; applicable to them and to this land are these pro- and the idea of an excusion to Naples had to be given phetic words !-

ename shall cover thee, and thou shall be cut off for ever. . . . Art thou better than populous No, that followed), observing that he hoped it would soon be was situate among the rivers, that had the waters round about it, whose rampart was the sea, and her wall was from the sea? Ethiopia and Egypt were her strength, and it was infinite; Put and Lubim was the last time he spoke to us in a perfectly lucid was the last time he spoke to us in a perfectly lucid were strength, and it was infinite; Put and Lubim was the last time he spoke to us in a perfectly lucid way. Still he always recognized his friends, though way the captivity; her young children, also, were dashed in pieces at the top of all the streets; and they cast lots for all her honorable men, and all her great men were bound in chains. The Lead bath, home. I have tried to show the steamer on his way home. I have tried to show the steamer on his way men were bound in chains. . . . The Lord hath a nome. I have tried to cheer him as much as I could. controversy with the inhabitants of the land, because His wife never left him an instant. Miss Stevenson there is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge of God, in the land. By swearing, and lying, and killing, and scenmitting adultery, they break out, and BLOOD TOUCHETH BLOOD. Therefore shall very quiet, and, I dare say, unconscious one: his wife

These passages exactly delineate the history, spirit, came no longer. \* \* \* conduct and position of the American people, in relation to the colored population, ever since the adoption of the Constitution; thus proving a moral incom- and Turin. It is a hard experience of advancing age petency, on their part, to make it an anti-slavery in- that we must see all those who were dear to us disof 'liberty, equality, fraternity,'

in another number, the remaining four propositions equally fallacious as the first.

Boston again assembled in the Music Hall, and heard His subject was the need of a symmetrical cultiva-

the press; it is, therefore, and will be the jewel of the Album. I have be able to say, with Jesus, to the universal Father-Of all that thou hast given me, have I lost none.

in all the parts as well as in the great whole, should be the effort of every human being. Such efforts, which they have treated the man who, after a short tend them, will bless, not only the individual, but so much of the race as comes, directly or indirectly, lived but two months longer, I would have secured for within his influence. Well said Jesus—'I, if I be him the Secular Doctorship at the Jubilee of the Unilifted up, will draw all men to me!'-not, if I be not lifted up. The progressive improvement which Jesus taught and exemplified constitutes one of his strongest claims to our veneration. Progress neces. sarily implies change. If we bind ourselves to the sarily implies change. If we bind ourselves to the selection, we cannot attain the spirit. If we hold fast the grub-truth, we shall never reach the golden-the grub-truth, we shall never reach the golden-the grub-truth. the grub-truth, we shall never reach the goldenwinged truth.

represented Jesus as 'a mere man.' The use of that tion, the discussion of which occupied much of the of man. Heaven forbid that such a measure be our standard! Heaven shield us from the base ingratitude of applying disparaging epithets to a being whom God made 'in His own image'!

The question is frequently asked-Was Theodore Parker a Christian? The answer will of course differ the negative. Those who take the highest view will, as necessarily, answer in the affirmative. And the number of those who give this juster answer will increase, with the increase of true knowledge and true

This resolution, however, was withdrawn, Mr. Douglass remarking that Parker Pillsbury had preinsist on linking it to obsolete superstitions and irrainsist on linking it to obsolete superstitions and irra-tional dogmas, who magnify its letter at the expense of its spirit. The perfect fruit should be credited to of its spirit. The perfect fruit should be credited to credited to the inventor of the first steam engine; and the present hour:-Jesus Christ is to be associated, in our grateful re-Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, we see painful He taught.

cemetery, with a fitting monument.

sea, I will seek, as one of the places most worthy of people to elect Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, reverential memory, that grave in Florence. Kneel- whose past record, as respects slavery, falls below ing beside it, I will plant over the breast of Theodore the standard of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Parker a white rose, emblem of his purity. And I will many other eminent men, slaveholders and others, leave the thorns that belong to it, for he also had who once composed the Whig party; and whose

self a hearty and unflinching advocate of reform, will the general utterances of Webster and Clay, in the preach next Sunday also at the Music Hall .- c. K. w. last ten years of their lives.

THE DIAL ... LETTER OF DESOR ON THE-ODORE PARKER.

In the September number of 'THE DIAL' an admiat Cincinnati, we find the following letter from Desor, the distinguished naturalist of Neufchatel :-

NEUPCHATEL, 10th June, 1860. My DEAR FRIEND,-It requires some time for the the other. head and heart to settle again after they have been 3. Resolved, That, in these respects, the govern another Theodore Parker arises. But his work, do nothing to impair.

where it meant liberty, they construed it to mean sla- hard blow. I went to Italy with the hope and prosvery-where it referred to freemen, they believed and pect of meeting him at Rome, and of going thence declared it to refer to slaves? To ask these questions with him on an excursion to Naples and Vesuvius, is to answer them. This is a matter of history, not which he refused to visit during the winter, because of words: it covers the historic life of the nation, he wanted to see it with me. From thence we were against which all verbal logic, or legal casuistry, be- to return to Plorence, stay a short time about the Italian Lakes, for the purpose of searching for sub-Let the truth, however humiliating, be confessed. aquatic (Celtic) habitations, in which he had become up at once. He had hardly strength to ride some two · Woe to the rebellious children, saith the Lord, or three times with me to visit the chief monuments that take counsel, but not of me; and that cover with a covering, but not of my spirit, that they may add sin to sin; that walk to go down into Egypt, and have not asked at my mouth; to strengthen themselves in the strength of Pharaoh, and to trust in the shadow of Egypt! Therefore shall the strength of Pharaoh be YOUR SHAME, and the trust in the shadow will. It was a trying case, for I did not feel at all araoh be your shame, and the trust in the shadow soil. It was a trying case, for I did not feel at all Holy One of Israel, Because ye despise this word, bent upon going, in spite of rain and wind. Dr. Aptherabox; therefore this iniquity shall be to you as a pleton, of Boston, who had attended him regularly, breach ready to fall, swelling out in a high wall, went so far in his kindness towards Mr. Parker as to whose breaking cometh suddenly at an instant. And he shall break it as the breaking of the potter's vessel bent upon going, in spite of rain and wind. Dr. Appassports, and all the little comforts that might be that is broken in pieces: HE SHALL NOT SPARE. . . . passports, and all the little comforts that might be Your covenant with death shall be annulled, and necessary on the journey. Thus we started on the Your covenant with death shall be annulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand. . . . Say ye not, A confederacy, to all them to whom this people shall say, A confederacy; neither fear ye their fear, nor be afraid. Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself, and he shall be for a sanctuary. . . The Lord will cut off from Israel head and tail, branch and rush, in one day. The ancient and honorable, he is the head; and the prophet that teacheth lies, he is the head; and the prophet that teacheth lies, he is the tail. For the leaders of this people cause them to err, and they that are led of them are destroyed. . The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose habitation is high; that saith in thine heart, Who shall bring me down to the ground? Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy mest intervals, was more or less wandering all the time. hyself as the eggle, and though thou set thy nest intervals, was more or less wandering all the time. mong the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith he Lord. For thy violence against thy brother Jacob, hame shall cover thee, and thou shalt be cut off for

I hastened off as soon as possible, and sought some distraction among the collections of Boulogne, Milan rument, embracing white and black alike in its idea appear, one after the other, at a period of life when we have no longer the required adaptiveness to form

did not become aware of it for a time after his breath

But enough upon this point. We shall examine, new friends.

another number, the remaining four propositions

Last summer, when at my chalet, at the occasion of laid down in this pamphlet, believing them to be the death of my friend Küchler, with whom he had been staying some time, we decided together that we should write a kind of Album dedicated to his memory, REV. M. D. CONWAY IN THE MUSIC HALL, and in which all those assembled at Combe-Varia Last Sunday, Sept. 16th, the usual summer vaca- should take part. Mr. Parker promised two articles. tion being ended, the 28th Congregational Society of the pretensions of some modern naturalists (of the a very excellent sermon from Rev. Moncure D. Con-the Plan and Purpose of Creation.' The first was Bridgewater school)-'A Bumble-Bee's Thoughts on not written out, but the latter has just gone through

the press; it is, therefore, Theodore Parker's last proonly can the purpose of his being be fulfilled. Use, and not waste, should be the rule for all the faculties given direction to the printer to send several copies to of our being; and man should strive so to live as to America. The publication of the Album must, of course, be somewhat postponed in order to enable me to write a short notice of Mr. Parker. The Album Constant aspiration, constant progression, and this will now be called Ein Nachruf an Parker und Kuchler Will not the scientific and literary bodies of the

time, will outweigh them all-the noblest specimen versity of Basle, to be celebrated next month.

### CONVENTION AT CUMMINGTON.

was addressed by Parker Pillsbury, Chas. C. Bur-The objectors to Theodore Parker complain that he leigh, H. Ford Douglass, and Susan B. Anthony. H. Ford Douglass presented the following resolu-

time of the Convention: Resolved, That although we are seeking, by moral means alone, the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves, yet we would not, in view of the terrible wrong done four million people, do less than thank God if some black John Brown should arise according to men's various, and widely different, appreciation of Christianity. Those who take the lowamong his fellows, and, imitating the example of the est and poorest view of it will necessarily answer in fringement of personal liberty, though every slaveholder in the South should be made to pay the pen-

religion. We are not to leave this noble name, Christian, to the exclusive use of those who misuse it, who

the germ; the engines of the Great Eastern should be ry men and women of Cummington and vicinity, at

and the most widely beneficent reforms, which shall demonstration of the bewildering and depraying efhereafter develop themselves from the great truths fect of American politics, and of governmental Union with slaveholders-the first being a four hours'-argu-Theodore Parker's influence is an immense and vi-tal element, and is desired to be an increasing ele-constitutionality of slavery; the second, a partial ment, in the development of Christianity among the American people, particularly those of the Western absurd endorsement of the Chicago platform-which States. The day will come when Boston will recog. platform no where pronounces slavery a crime, though nize his greatness and excellence, and will seek to virtually declaring the brave Capt. John Brown one reclaim his dust, and cover it, in her most honored of the gravest of criminals; and the third being a full endorsement of that platform, even its condemnation Meantime, if it be my fortune ever to cross the of Capt. Brown; and a most powerful appeal to the pledges and promises, should he be elected, have less Mr. Conway, who has in many ways proved him- of hope for humanity and the slave in them, than had

2. Resolved, That the government of the United States is a deliberate conspiracy against liberty and humanity-a grand and consolidated despotism, crushing down into interminable and hopeless bondage, millions of immortal men and women, robbing them rable monthly magazine for Literature, Philosophy of every right, and rendering life itself a grievous curse, and then compelling all who live under that despotism to become soldiers to shoot down insurrec tionary slaves, on the one hand, and merciless bloodhounds, to howl on the track of the flying fugitive on

shaken so deeply as mine have been of late. You ment has not been changed, from Washington, and understand that I mean to speak of the death of our his Fugitive Slave Law of 1793, to Millard Filldear friend, Theodore Parker. Moleschott writes, more, and his seven-fold more atrocious enactment with him a column of humanity has fallen down; of 1850, and still in force; and the efficiency of and this is true. There will be a long time before which, Aoraham Lincoln assures the country he will

4. Resolved, therefore, That the enslaved m pledged and devoted to the Union, as at presen dedged and devotes to the Federal and Whig perior of the past, or the Democratic administration present hour.

6. Resolved, That treason to such a govern most religious duty, and the best evid give of loyalty to the higher law of hur God-and as subjects of that divine author hereby declare that we will never obey the Facility for Abraham Lincoin or any other President nor will we assist in suppressing slave insurbut, on the contrary, our sympathies and hope stall be with every uprising 'Nat Turner' or John Brom and our hands too, so far as we can consis conscientiously, render them more material

6. Resolved, That as the government of the one. try is a most daring despotism, so the popular pa vailing religion is downright atheism-and m be dreaded than any acknowledged heatherism God is a monster, bloody as Moloch; its Bible, a interpreted by its priesthood, is a bold and blanks mous apology for all the crimes and cruelties which its impure devotees, both priests and people, which perpetrate; its cost makes the 'burdens' ribes and Pharisees once 'laid on men's shou as rebuked by Jesus, easy and light; its worship is cold as Jewish ceremonies, as empty as Pagan nig cold as Jewish ceremonies, as empty as Pagan rita and as devoid of humanity as the sacrifices of Jag gernaut; its best benefits are scarcely worth posses ing, at any price; being neither rice temperance, peace nor purity, love nor liberty, by progressive growth into higher and diviner lie which are to be sought in instrumentalities side the Church, and attained, generally, in spite of the Church ;-and the only hope for our de from sin, and its consequences, and the establic of a holier faith, is in the utter extermination of such a religion and worship from the whole face of the country, North as well as South.

A lively interest in the Anti-Slavery cause is en cited in this vicinity, which is destined to continu as a result of the Convention. The amount raised to defray the expense of the

Convention was \$39 15. HIRAM BROWN, Prestient,

NELSON BROWN, Assistant Sec'y.

CONVENTION AT ELLENVILLE ELLENVILLE, (N. Y.,) Sept. 10, 1860,

FRIEND GARRISON, - We have just closed a Convention in this place, which, in interest and importance, I have seldom seen surpassed -- some account of which, I am sure, your readers will peruse with satisfaction

Ellenville is situated in the western part of Ulste County, in one of the valleys of this region which nature has made so beautiful, that the eye never tire with gazing, and from which the soul is (if suscept ble) always receiving afresh, joy and delight: mo tains and hills, rivers and cascades, rocks jagged and immense, trees of numberless varieties, and the · grass that springeth everywhere '-all are here. But not of these do I care to write. Man seems to have the power to so debase himself by sin, as to be entirely unconscious of external beauty. Alas! that this power of sin should be so great, that it may not only blot out its own spiritual life, but that it reaches out its iron fingers, and crushes the hearts of others, innocent before God of any wrong, So though it may be of but little consequence external nature is dressed in her holiday garb, it is always interesting and important to know the condition of humanity everywhere.

Your readers perhaps remember, ago, a Convention was held in this place-similar in character to the one just closed-which was considered, by some of the friends, quite a success. think, however, all agree that the last has been mon -it was a triumph. The most radical resolution were offered upon the slavery question, and the most searching and thorough criticism was made of the Church and Government. Our Society's motto, 'A Union with Slaveholders,' is almost a new idea in this region. Save the little labor done by Mr. Powell a year ago, and that done by myself in a few meetings last winter, there has been no teaching to that effect; and that resolutions, recommending the dis solving of our relations with the South and forming a new Northern Republic, should have been passed by a goodly majority, in a large audien proof positive that the labor has not been in vain, and also that the funds used for this Convention were well applied. That the meeting was so eminently successful was, no doubt, mainly owing to the presence of our good friend Parker Pillabury, of whose power in handling the sword of truth, as represented during the entire meeting, I can give you no adequate idea. Those of your readers who have heard him, in his moments of loftiest inspiration, may imagine them moments increased to hours, and so know, in part, what was received here. In saying this, I do not disparage others in this Convention. Philip D. Moore, of Newark, N. J., was with us, and did good work as did also Aaron Powell and Susan B. Anthony of our own State. Sarah Hallock of Milton, and Lydia Mott of Albany, were also with us, cheerfully giving

us important aid. The meeting was resolved into an Institution, and the adjournment was made to one year in the future. There were other subjects of importance introduced and discussed in the meeting, such as Woman's Rights, Temperance, Anti-Sectorianism, &c., &c., all of which, no doubt, will be duly mentioned by the Secretaries in their report. Some little excitement was manifested on account of woman's equal prominence with man as officer in the meeting; but we believe it was at last quieted, as such excitement al-

ways will be, by woman quietly, but firmly, per-

forming the part assigned her. If my letter were not already so long, I should be tempted to say something in reference to the condition of our cause in New York generally. I know there has been some considerable labor done and much money expended, but not as much of either, I believe, as in Massachusetts. The size and situation of the State make it an exceedingly important one, and I think to-day she is, in some of her statutes, greatly advance of any of her sisters. I have supposed that Massachusetts would be the first to defy the Federal Government, by refusing to send back escaped men and women from slavery; and perhaps I ould more rejoice, in such a step being made in that State first, than in New York, because I love Masse chusetts as my own native State, and it would gratify my pride to see her lead in enacting statute laws 6 humanity, as she has already led in science, liters ture and art. But I would be just to the State of my adoption, and so must say, that, considering the labor expended upon her, she has done excellently well.

I hope we may have a very thorough campaign the present season. I am glad that Mr. Powell has already commenced a field work. He is engaged this week in this region, together with myself, and next week we go into Sullivan County, where even let then in Ulster County has the true gospel of liberty been preached.

I ought, perhaps, to have mentioned that there are many families in this goodly region who have blessed us by their hospitality, and encouraged us by their words of cheer; but, as 'in keeping the comman ments there is great reward, so in a knowledge of having blessed us, they themselves are blessed; they need not that their deeds be published.

Yours for universal justice, LUCY N. COLMAN.

BOSTON AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NEW YORK. The fol-

lowing is a statement of the work cut out for the Prince of Wales when he arrives in New York:

Thursday, Oct. 11—Arrival in New York.

Friday, 12th, morning—Parade of the First Di

Friday, 12th, evening—Grand Ball. Saturday, 13th, evening—Firemen's Torch-Light

Yocession.
Sunday, 14th—Attends Divine Service at Trinity.
Monday, 15th—Visits West Point.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. The Prince of Wales re

is associated with Mr. Butler as the nominee for

Lieutenant Governor. Of the four Gubernatorial

FATAL ACCIDENT. - On Wednesday, 12th instant

n to such a government i the best evidence we can her law of humanity and hat divine authority, we ll never obey the Fugitive on or Millard Fillmore, any other President; mpathies and hopes shall t Turner' or John Brown we can consistently and

government of the counism, so the popular preht atheism -and more owledged heathenism; its as Moloch; its Bible, as od, is a bold and blasphe. mes and cruelties which priests and people, wish to a the 'burdens' the old · laid on men's shoulder nd light; its worship is a as empty as Pagan rites, re scarcely worth pomer neither righteousness nor ty, love nor liberty, nor her and diviner life; al in instrumentalities out ed, generally, in spite of hope for our deliverance ces, and the establishme

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M BROWN, President. t Sec y. ELLENVILLE

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emember, that, one year in this place—similar in closed—which was conends, quite a success. at the last has been more most radical resolutions ry question, and the most ticism was made of the Our Society's motto, 'No is almost a new idea in abor done by Mr. Powell by myself in a few meet een no teaching to that , recommending the disthe South and forming a uld have been passed by who, by their counte-be thinkers—is, I think, has not been in vain, and or this Convention were eting was so eminently ainly owing to the pres ker Pillsbury, of whose d of truth, as represented can give you no adequate

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SEPTEMBER 21. THE CAUSE IN VERMONT.

DEAR MB. GARRISON,-I am just returning from four weeks' tour through the State of Vermont. I think there is much misapprehension with regard I think there is a character of that State. The fact to the Republicans control in the elections, by a gy large majority, should not be taken as evidence hat the people are right on the great question.

Probably, no New England State presents as much rance, according to its population, as Vermont. gate the towns and villages amongst the mountains, Take the towns and vineges amongst the mountains, and the people seem to know very little of the workof slavery, or its influence upon either the religior the politics of the country. Added to this, there a far more prejudice against color than one would exgeet in a State so far removed from the commercial recourse with the South.

As in every State, the most illiterate and ignorant portion are found in the Democratic party, and nongst them nothing is too bad to be said of the iggers, which sound may be heard almost wherever you see a Democrat.

I held my first meeting at McIndoes Falls, where friends Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gilchrist did all hat could be done to secure a good audience. The neeting was well attended, and I followed it up with

From McIndoes, I went to Topsham, where I found Rev. N. R. Johnston, whose heart is always warm in the cause of the oppressed, busily engaged in planning neetings for me in his locality. My first lecture in for the pure minds of the Democracy, and the following morning I received a note, through the post office, warning me to leave the town, and stening that if I was not out of the place in exenty-four hours, I would be waited on by a 'comnittee appointed for the purpose.' The only attention that I paid to this was to criticise the writer and his party. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are doing much to aread the principles of humanity in Topsham and

At Peacham, Mr. Leonard Johnson, brother of the editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, succeeded in cetting me into the Congregational church, though the Rev. Mr. Boutwell, the minister in charge, gave the ceting a poor reception, and me a worse name when the lecture was over. He thought me too severe on the pro-slavery religion of the country, North and South. An effort was made to prevent my having a second lecture, but Mr. Johnson's untiring energies acceeded in opening the doors of the vestry. He also got me in at the Methodist church at Danville, a nuated village, five miles from Peacham, where Destured on Sunday, at 5 o'clock. This was said to have been the largest anti-slavery meeting held in

I spoke at South Ryegate in the afternoon, where all the bad feeling of the Democratic party seemed to have been put in motion; for when I returned to hold a second meeting, the church was closed against me. On looking about for the school-house, the next and only place left, I found I could have it only on endition that I paid for it, and lighting it myself. It was admitted by the trustees that the charge was out upon the house because I was speaking on slavery as there was no hotel in the town at which I could op, and no offer of hospitality from the inhabitants, shook the dust from my feet, and walked five miles to McIndoes without my supper.

At Bradford, a friend thought that if I would pro ise the Methodist clergyman that I would not speak a politics, nor against his church, he would let me nto his pulpit. On Sunday, I replied that I would make no such promise, if I never held another meeting in the State. Several days after, I lectured in Bradford, in the town hall, on Sunday, and had a good attendance. The Methodists are the most ready of any of the sects to open their doors, except, perhaps, the Old School Covenanters. Rev. N. R. Johnston attended several of the meetings, and

did good service for the cause.

The Convention to be held at Bradford, on the 17th and 18th of October, will, no doubt, prove beneficial to the State, and be well attended, though the Republicans will, no doubt, give it the cold shoulder, as they did all of my meetings. In a financial point of view, Vermont will do nothing for the coming Convention. In most of my meetings, I gave them the gospel of Truth without money and without price, asking no contribution.

Still, there are many warm hearts in the Green Mountain State, who are anxious to have the American Anti-Slavery Society send in an agent or two, to lecture in all the towns. Vermont is certainly a nary labor.

While on the cars, yesterday, a vote was taken to see which of the Presidential candidates had the most friends on the train. When they came to me, I

WM. WELLS BROWN. Ashburnham, Mass., Sept. 13, 1860.

said, I vote for ' No Union with Slaveholders, reli-

giously or politically.'

MOCK STATESMEN. I have in view certain leading politicians, who plume themselves upon their par excellence in statesnship. But whether it is not, after all, a misnomer to call them statesmen, is the question. True they have won that distinction, but whether it should e applied to them other than as a sobriquet, is the

art of government. That, certainly, implies a good deal. To be skilled in the forms and etiquette of parliamentary procedure is one thing; but a comprehensive and practical understanding of the science of government is quite another thing. The mock dignity of a name is easily acquired, and thus the fair goddess of Liberty, as yet enthroned only in the ideal, is sadly abused. He, and he only, is fit to govern, or participate in the government of a people, who steadily and practically recognizes in man's innate

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' is sentiment deeply rooted in man's highest and noblest nature. It finds a lodgment in every human breast, from the savage to the civilized man. It is a primary condition of man's mental organization.

But what has this government become, as now interpreted and administered in relation to four million people under the broad panoply of its power ply a great Juggernaut, or car of the devil, by which it is vainly sought to crush out this innate, or God-given sense of right. It is being used as an infernal machine for striking at the liberties of the continent. Circumstances, perhaps undreamed of in the commencement, have arisen for developing, in that direction, certain of its latent or fundamental

Query: can any one be a statesman, practically, ir a legitimate or higher sense, inside of this piratical ument? Were I, to-day, offered a seat in Congress, I should feel like exclaiming, with one of old, Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?

Wm. H. Seward said it was designed that he should be a statesman, and Phillips and Garrison radical reformers. I wonder that one so astute could blunder into such a sophism. Wm. H. Seward must first upset God's moral arrangement, before he can divorce the qualities of a statesman and those of a reformer.

A statesman, in the only true and legitimate sense, is the highest type of a reformer; and he who is not a thorough reformer, in matters to be legislated upon, not a statesman, though he may have served in the Senate till he is gray. To be a statesman-to be vers ed in the science or philosophy of government, one must be in harmony with man's moral intuitionswith the moral constitution of the world; and tha Wm. H. Seward was not when he made his last great bid for the Presidency.

A. HOGEBOOM. Shedds Corners, N. Y.

REV. DR. CHEEVER.

The last number of the London Anti-Slavery Advocate publishes the following:— Letter from the Rev. Jonathan Watson to Mrs. Jane

EDINURGH, 14th August, 1860.

MY DEAR MES. WIGHAM.—From the great interest you take in the question, I am happy to inform you that by a resolution of the Large Committee, at seven o'clock to-day, it was determined that no slave upholder from America should be heard at the communication meetings. I believe that the communication sent for insertion in the American papers, through Dr. Cheever, setting forth that none of the class would be heard at those meetings, have prevented their showing face at all. Dr. Guthrie's oration to-day surpassed any thing I ever heard against mental, moral, physical and social slavery, and political swell. I moved that it should be printed, so when it reaches the New World, expect it will prove a bombhell that will do execution among the tyrants of that land.

When Dr. Cheever comes in September, we must have a brilliant manifestation on the back of Guthrie's manly and Christian development of the hated system.

Yours most truly,

JONATHAN WATSON.

The Cheistian Examiner.

Alluding to the last

The Christian Examiner. Alluding to the last number of the Examiner, the A. S. Standard says:—

One of the works upon which it pronounces a critical judgment is 'The Ebony Idol,' a novel over which the pro-slavery party is at this moment cackling most furiously, as if it were a sufficient answer to all the arguments against slavery, and a perfect extinguisher to Abolitionism. The Examiner says:—

'That the respectable publishing house of the Appletons should have risked their credit by issuing such unmitigated trash as "The Ebony Idol," may well amaze the reading public. Who the "New England Lady" is that has disgraced herself by writing this feeble burlesque upon the anti-slavery movement and cause, we are not told, and we do not care to know. If she is wise, she will keep the secret. Her book has no merit of any kind. Its fine sentences are inflated verbiage; its attempts at wit are fearful; not one of its characters is drawn with any distinctness; and where it is not silly, it is profane and disgusting. The scenes are as absurd as the events are improbable. No amount of newspaper puffing can make such stuff states are in propular. Pro-slavery literature like this will be fine afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Mayor and Committee will accompany the Prince and suite to the Music Hall, which will be appropriately decorated. There will be a vocal exhibition by twelve hundred school children. In the evening, a grand ball will come of fiath Boston Theatre. The price of tickets will be \$10. On Priday morning, the Prince will be seen of the Appletons should have risked their credit by issuing such unmitigated trashs as "The Ebony Idol," may well assay there will be no speeches. The Mayor may propose the health of 'The Queen,' and the Prince may possibly respond by proposing the health of 'The President,' but beyond this there will be 'The President,' but beyond this there will be no one of its characters is drawn with any distinctness; and where it is not silly, it is profane and disgusting. The scenes are as absurd as t The scenes are as assurd as the events are improssible. No amount of newspaper puffing can make such stuff as this popular. Pro-slavery literature like this will hardly offset the volumes of Mrs. Stowe, and Abolitionists can ask nothing better than that the efforts of their enemies may take this shape. The few illustrations which garnish the pages are in keeping with the composition. It is rare that a book has come under the properties of the enemity of the pages are in the pages. our notice so thoroughly foolish in style, thought, plan, execution, and spirit, with absolutely no re-

WHAT ARE INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS? The follow-

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Aug. 15, 1860. APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Aug. 15, 1869. Sir.,—Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received. In a letter to the postmaster at Fall's Church, Va., under date of December 5, 1859, the Postmaster-General ruled that, in the opinion of the Department, a postmaster would not bring himself in conflict with the post-office acts inhibiting the unlawful detention of mail matter by complying with the success of his performance.

ful detention of mail matter by complying with the requirements of the State statutes against the circulation of incendiary publications. Said letter was published, for general information, in the Washington Constitution, under date of December 7, 1859.

By his direction, postmasters are cautioned, in construing State enactments upon this subject, to be careful that injustice is not done. Because a single copy of any particular newspaper contains matter decided by the State authorities to be incendiary in its character, it does not follow that any subsequent numbers of the same paper are to be condemned for that cause. Each and every number of the publication must be acted upon and disposed of separately, as provided by the statute of Maryland. Political parties in our State are now all organized, and are fully prepared to open fire upon each other in the usual partisan style. There are four of them, each with a complete list of candidates for all the offi-

the control of the publication must be acted upon and disposed of separately, as provided by the statute of Maryland.

In regard to the paper mentioned in your letter, or any other publication upon which the question may arise, you will bring the matter to the notice of some justice of the State or county, and have them decide

to its character.
I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General. To A. S. Evans, Esq., P. M., Vienna, Dorchester

for the size of political conventions affords no criterion for an estimate of the relative parties they represent. It is not uncommon for the smallest party to hold the largest and most spirited convention.

The candidate for Governor of the Bell party, Mr. A. A. Lawrence, was the nominee of the American party in 1868, when he received 1899 votes in Boston, and about 12,000 in the State. Mr. Edward Dickinson, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, served one term in Congress, from 1853 to 1856, as the Representative of the Hampshire District. The Convention of Douglas Democrats, which assembled at Springfield, nominated for Governor, Mr. Erasmus D. Beach, who has often been the regular Democratic INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS AT A CAMP MEETING.— Last week a man named George Orem attended a camp meeting held in Lake district, Dorchester coun-ty, Maryland, and while there attempted to distribute some documents that were adjudged incendiary. Accordingly a committee of gentlemen was appointed to wait on him with a request that he would leave the ground, twenty-five minutes being given to comply with the request. He left without any violence being offered him, though the indignation of the people ran high. Thereto of lumbing him were comply expressed Accordingly a committee of general relations of the state of the same office. Mr. Charles Thompostered him, though the indignation of the people ran high. Threats of lynching him were openly expressed by some, and the presence of his wife alone protected him. Orem is one of the State Republican electors, and resides at Church Creek, Maryland.—Baltimore Sun, Sept. 3d.

Springfield, nominated for Governor, Mr. Erasmus D. Beach, who has often been the regular Democratic andidate for the same office. Mr. Charles Thompostree of Charlestown, a prominent member of the party, was nominated for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic andidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic andidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for the second office. Mr. Benjamir, P. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate f

TERRIBLE ESCAPE OF A RUNAWAY SLAVE .- A fugithy & Powell, of North Carolina, who had been absent for seven years, was arrested in Savannah, Ga., a short time ago, and placed in jail for the offence. He was taken out of prison a few days ago by his owner, who had sent him in the Southern Railroad cars to this city on his way to Richmond to be sold. When the cars had arrived close to Ream's Station, about ten miles from this city, and while they were going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, the reckless wretch opened one of the side windows, and jumped out on the line. It was not supposed that he could have survived the terrible fall, but accounts have been received that he was seen yesterday on the railroad. The occurrence took place about 3 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, and he has not yet been arrested. There is a reward of \$500 offered for his detection.—

Petersburg (Fa.) Bulletin. have been received that he was seen yesterday on the railroad. The occurrence took place about 3 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, and he has not yet been arrested. There is a reward of \$500 offered for his detection.—

Petersburg (Va.) Bulletin.

[How terrible must have been the poor negro's dread of slavery, if measured by the risk he incurred the place of residence for any who did not, is not size.

WARNING TO FREE NEGROES AT EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.—The following handbill has been posted in
Evansville, Indiana:—

given.

The Chicago Journal says: 'Another instance of bravery has been related which took place at Winetka, upon Saturday last. Among the rafts and pieces of wreck tossing in the surf. one raft.

DIANA.—The following handbill has been posted in Evansville, Indiana:—

Notice to Free Negroes.—The laws of Indiana provide that, after a certain date, no Free Negro shall emigrate to this State. Other cities and towns in Indiana are expelling the negroes from among them, and owing to the laxity exhibited by our authorities and citizens generally, Evansville is being overrun and cursed by the worst class of this lazy, worthless, drunken, and thieving race, and to such an extent that those who have suffered from their bad conduct was almost reached, the raft was for the lax time capsized, and when it reached the surface, Jervis alone was clining to it. and owing to the laxity exhibited by our authorities and citizens generally, Evansville is being overrun and cursed by the worst class of this lazy, worthless, drunken, and thieving race, and to such an extent that those who have suffered from their bad conduct are resolved to suffer no longer, and will take the law into their own hands. This notice is given, that at the end of five days from the date hereof, every negro, of either sex, who is not by law entitled to a residence among us, must not be found in the city, else he will be dealt with in a summary manner by Evansville, Ind., Aug. 28, 1880.

The Vigilance Committee.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 28, 1880. equal magnitude has occurred on the lakes since the loss of the ill-fated Atlantic, of the Michigan Central Railroad Line, on the night of the 2d of August, 1852, near Long Point, by which over 250 lives were lost, mostly emigrants. The number of lives lost

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 28, 1860.

SHOOTING AFFRAY. - Lecompton, Sept. 4th, 1860 .-Shooting Affrax.—Lecompton, Sept. 4th, 1860.—
This morning, at about nine o'clock, Mr. James G.
Bailey and one Herbert, both residents of Rising Sun, opposite this place, were out in the woods, as they say, to kill a squirrel, and they came upon two negroes, who fired upon them, knocking Herbert down, and Bailey ran. Herbert shot one negro badly in the breast with a shot gun. A large crowd soon assembled on the spot, and tracked the negroes to the Grasshopper creek, every foot-mark being bloody. At the hopper creek, every foot-mark being bloody. At the hank they found a pair of bloody boots, coat and hat as though the negro had drowned himself, which I do not hardly think he did. Only one of the white men was hurt. The negro was certainly mortally for the last twenty found a pair of bloody boots, coat and hat men was hurt. The negro was certainly mortally for the last twenty found a pair of bloody boots with the bloody boots coat and hat as though the negro had drowned himself, which I do not hardly think he did. Only one of the white men was hurt. The negro was certainly mortally asseintal assein

Seizure of a Suspected Slaver in New York.

Lawrence (Kansas) Republican.

Two Neoro Munderers Arrested in Canada.

Detectives Gunning & Blodget, of this city, have tracked, and now have under arrest at Sincoe and at Brantford, C. W., John Anderson and John Brown, negroes, the first charged with the murder of Seneca T. P. Biggs, of Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, in 1854, and the latter, with the murder of 'Indian Sue,' at Cleveland, Ohio, 1858.

Mr. Baker, a Missouri gentleman, who has been structed the support of the Saker, a Missouri gentleman, who has been structed the support of the Saker, a Missouri gentleman, who has been structed the support of the Saker, a Missouri gentleman, who has been structed the support of the Saker, a Missouri gentleman, who has been structed the support of the Saker, a Missouri gentleman, who has been structed the support of the Saker, a Missouri gentleman, who has been structed the support of the Saker, a Missouri gentleman, who has been structed the support of the Saker a Missouri gentleman, who has been structed the support of the support of the support of the barque of A Suspected Saver in New York. The barque was seized in New York on Wednesday, under suspicion of being a slaver. Her manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong the manifest set forth that she was bound to Mednesday,

Sue, 'at Cleveland, Ohio, 1858.

Mr. Baker, a Missouri gentleman, who has been at Simcoe, in connection with the identification of Anderson as the murderer of Diggs, is now on his way back to obtain further proof—the fact that Anderson is a fugitive slave being used by the Canadian authorities as an excuse for requiring the strictest proof that he is a murderer.

The excitement of the negroes and sympathising whites in Simcoe is so great that a rescue of Anderson was feared, and he has been tranferred to the Brantford jail,—Detroit Advertiser.

Washington.

Washington.

Washington.

Washington.

Washington.

Washington.

Washington.

Washington.

A Rival to the Wherryman. The Newport News chronicles the appearance in the harbor of that carries of the Mirage,' its commanded, owned and manned by Capt. S. Dayton. He put into port once only, at Greenport, L. L. to avoid a severe storm, last Saturday. The dimensions of the boat are—length, 22 feet, breadth, 9 feet. The whole distance sailed was about 500 miles.

The British Consul at this port has informed his Honor Mayor Lincoln, that Wednesday, the 17th of October, is the day assigned for the Prince of Wales to visit Boston. On his arrival at the State line, he will be met by one or more of the aids of His Excellency Gov. Banks, who has expressed a desire of co-operating with the City Government in the reception, and the party will reach the Longwood station, on the

THE VICISSITUDES OF FORTUNE. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardians says—Lord Lovelace's son and heir, the grandson to whom will go the bulk of the late Lady Byron's large landed property, and who now becomes Baron Wentworth by her death, is, and has for a considerable time past, been working at weekly wages as an artisan in the smith's department of Woolwich Arsenal. For the son of an Earl, and heir of a barony by writ, this is a unique case. Lord Lovelace's daughter, to whom passes the bulk of Lady Byron's large personal pro-

DEATH OF AN EDITOR. Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 17.—
Hon. Charles G. Eastman, editor of the Vermont Patriot, and a distinguished citizen of this place, our native land in sincerity, whether Europeans or died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, aged 44 years.

ther, Ada, the only daughter of Lord Byron.

found guilty of burning the town.

Prentice says there is but one kind of trade

The train had on board a large party of excursionists, returning from a county fair at Elkhorn, several of whom were seriously injured.

Washington City contains 61,400 inhabitants, which is an increase since 1850 of 21,399. The whole of the District of Columbia contains a population of 75,365, against 51,687 in 1850. The number of slaves is 3,231, against 3,687 in 1850—decrease 456.

To all these we confidently appeal for the stronger of the stron

Loss of Life on Mont Blanc. Three English work they can neither do, nor do without. mained at Niagara Falls on Saturday. He critically examined that wonderful work of nature, and witnessed the extraordinary feats of Mons. Blondin, who walked on his rope over the falls with a man on his back, and returned, for the first time, on stilts. The Prince, says the New York Herald, protested against both these foolbardy exhibitions, but finally yielded. Loss of Life on Mont Blanc. Three English travellers, who persisted in ascending Mont Blanc on the 15th of August, during a snow storm, in spite of the remonstrances of their guides, slid from a precipice while descending the mountain, and were killed. They had tied themselves together with a rope for safety, at the instance of their guides, three in number, each of whom had hold of it to assist them on their way. One of the guide of the saist them on their way. One of the guides, three in number, each of whom had hold of it to assist them on the same of their guides. their way. One of the guides fell over the precipic with them, and was also killed.

Douglas is to carry the following States :- the State of \_\_\_\_\_, the State of \_\_\_\_\_, the State of \_\_\_\_\_, the State of \_\_\_\_\_, and the State of \_\_\_\_\_ which will give him 0,000 majority over all other Bell and Everett are to carry the New York Ledger

Thus far, not one solitary Representative to Congress has been elected in New England, to oppose Lincoln's administration. Connecticut, Vermont and Maine have chosen their members—all Re-

INDIAN FIGHT. The San Antonio Herald of the 7th inst., says that Captain Sturg and command had fought a bloody battle with the Comanches, Kiowas and Cheyennes, 60 miles from Fort Kearney, killing twenty-nine. The American loss was trifling.

ces.

The Bell, Douglas, and Breckinridge Conventions were held on Wednesday, Sept. 12th, in Worcester, Springfield, and Boston. All were largely attended, for the size of political conventions affords no criterion of the value parties they repre-Frev. E. P. Rogers, of Newark, N. J., will sail or Africa on the fifteenth of October next. He goes out under the auspices of the African Civilizat Society, to make the necessary arrangements for carrying into operation the plans of the Society in the

that innocent men have suffered in the terror that has that innocent men have suffered in the terror that has spread through that region. The Marshal (Texas) Republican says:—'Mr. John D. Evans, who has made a tour through the counties of Upshur, Rusk and Cherokee, informs us that what was supposed to be poison in the hands of the negroes in Cherokee counposeon in the hands of the negroes in Cherokee coun-ty, when subjected to chemical analysis, turned out to be a harmless preparation. And yet the negroes stated that it was poison, and that they had been in-structed to place it in the wells and in the food of their masters. Very little reliance can be placed in estimony obtained by coercion or intimidat

Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, lost his slave Bob, in Cincinnati, a few days ago. The Governor was returning from Washington, but Bob thought he would not follow his master into a slave

A number of slaves belonging to Dr. William Brogden, who resides on South River, Md., had all their arrangements made for a trip to Canada last Sanday. A free negro was to pilot the company, and he injudiciously offered a white man \$50 if he would assist him in running off the slaves. The project was thus divulged and defeated.

To Gov. Banks has removed six of the seven Crustees of the State Reform School at Westboro', on

account of alleged mismanagement. To A terrible gale occurred in the Gulf'of Mexico on Saturday. Nearly every house in Balize had been carried away. Much damage was done to shipping. The storm was severe also between New Orleans and Mobile. At the latter city, the damage by the storm and fire amounted to \$500,000.

Walker, the fillibuster, has been captured by Alvarez at Rio Negro. Seventy of his men were captured with him, and they were handed over to the authorities of Honduras. Gen. Walker and Col. Kudler were to be shot.

STATE CONVENTION

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Bradford, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of Oc-

The enslavement of four millions in our land, the The enslavement of four millions in our land, the indescribable wrongs done to the oppressed, the continued refusal of political parties and of many religious sects to demand the abolition of slavery, the increase of the slave trade, the strength and daring attempts of the Slave Power in the Federal Government, and the new reign of terror in the South, as well as the persecuting spirit manifested in the North, all call for a large and enthusiastic assemblage of the friends of freedom without distinction.

Seeking the emancipation of the enslaved, and the highest good of our common country, let the earnest

highest good of our common country, let the earnest friends of human rights, in obedience to the voice of God, of humanity and of patriotism, come together for a full and free discussion of the great questions now before the contract of the great questions of the great quest efore the people.

The friends of freedom in other States are invited

to attend, and join in the deliberations of the Conven-CHARLES LENOX REMOND of Salem, Mass., E. H.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND of Salem, Mass., E. H. HEYWOOD of Boston, and H. FORD DOUGLASS of Chicago, Ill., eloquent champions of freedom, besides others in our own State, will address the meeting. The sessions of the Convention will open on Wednesday, at 10 c'lock, and continue through the two days and evenings. In behalf of the State Committee,

J. M. COBURN, JEHIEL CLAFLIN, JAS. HUTCHINSON, JR., N. R. JOHNSTON.

HATERS OF TOBACCO.

The Publications of the American Anti-Tobacco Society you will find at the Depository, Fitchburg, Mass.

There are fifty different Tracts, embellished with cutting cuts, grave and humorous, designed for bishops and boys, doctors, deacons and dandies; in short, for all Intelligences who chew the cud, or revel in smoke. One dollar will furnish you with two hundred tracts. Friend, order them, spread them, and begin a reform around you at once.

Also, the Zoological Temp. Convention, the Rev. Sol. Spittle, Uncle Toby's Stories about Tobacco, for Young America; anti-tobacco Envelopes, Medals, and handsome Cards for Bands of Hope. This Card has the Comprehensive Pledge, a pledge which will be used by all Bands who choose to be consistent or safe on temperance principles.

One hundred cards, one copy of Uncle Toby, one bopy of Sol. Spittle, for one dollar, including express or postage.

Fitchburg Mass.

POSITORY.

A N Office, for the sale of Anti-Captal Punishment, Peace, Spiritual and other Publications, has ment, Peace, Spiritual and other Publications, has ment, Peace, Spiritual and other Publications, has been established at 15 Steuben street, near the Delevant House, Albany, N. Y. A general assortment of stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most heart stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most stationery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most, Passage and Horad of Progress, will be received.

Donations,

postage.
Fitchburg, Mass.
GEO. TRASK.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

National Anti-Slavery Anniversary.

When the claim for Universal Liberty was first to her admission, but, under the circumstances of the case, they were set aside. Marie Chirat, the girl in question, had the misfortune to lose her father about ten months ago. He had a lease of a farm at a rent of 2000f. a year, and when he died, left a widow, a little boy, and Marie. The daughter, feeling that to quit the farm in the middle of the lease would be the ruin of the family, told her mother not to be cast down, for she would undertake to work the land. She applied herself strenuously to the work, and was soon pronounced to be the best conductor of a plough in the commune. That opinion was confirmed at the public competition, as the principal prize was awarded to her. She returned home in triumph to her mother, accompanied by a party of female friends.

The Vicissitudes of Fortune. The London cor-

talities of progress. asses the bulk of Lady Byron's large personal pro-erty, is an hereditrix of much of the rare ability of self-control. It requires generous contributions of money. We trust that all these indispensable requi-

Americans, to unite with us more numerously and The Vigilance Committee at Henderson, Texas, more generously than ever to meet the demands of have hung Green Herndon and his negro woman, a period of crisis unparalleled in the history of our a period of crisis unparalleled in the history of our country-new, indeed, in the history of the world that your fire-eater doesn't regard as plebeian and vulgar—and that's the slave trade.

For when before has it ever happened that Freedom vulgar—and that's the slave trade. All free colored persons recently come into Berkeley county, Va., from other counties, have been given ten days by the courts to leave.

Has been sought from among a dominant people for a down-trodden one, on so grand a scale as this? We ask aid of Europeans, while we bid them observe that their freedom makes progress only in a server that the server that their freedom makes progress only in a server that the server that FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN WISCONSIN. A telegraphic despatch from Chicago gives the following
list of the killed by a collision upon the Racine and
Mississippi Railroad on Friday evening:—Mr. Baker,
produce dealer of Delavan, Wisconsin; Morgan Mississippi Rainoad on Friday evening:—Ar. Dader, produce dealer of Delavan. Wisconsin; Morgan Seaverns, of Darien; Mrs. Davis, of Sharon, a son of Mr. Catlin; and a son of Mr. Stopful, of Delavan. mary one contemplated by no other existing body, political or religious: the work that Church and Government are always tempted by the necessities of their position as such to neglect, adjourn, suppress And the stronger the desire of their members to promote the cause, the stronger the temptation, being so

To all these we confidently appeal for aid in the

American Slavery. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

> MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, L. MARIA CHILD, HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. HELEN ELIZA GARRISON. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. CAROLINE WESTON. MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT, SARAH P. ATKINSON, ELIZA ANDREW, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, SARAH P. REMOND, ABBY FRANCIS, SARAH RUSSELL MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER SARAH H. SOUTHWICK EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, ANNA SHAW GREENE, ELIZA APTHORP, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT. MATTIE GRIFFITH. ANNE LANGDON ALGER, MARY E. STEARNS.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Anti-Slavery Society will be held at SALEM, Columbiana county, Ohio, commencing on Saturday, the 22d of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. 22d of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
In addition to our home speakers and home workers, we expect to have with us at our gathering Parker Pillsbury, of New Hampshire, H. Ford Douglass, of Illinois, and Abby Kelley Foster, of Massachusetts.

CAPE COD ANNUAL MEETING .- The Sept. 22d and 23d, commencing on Saturday, at 2, P. M. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES L. REMOND,

P. M. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES I. REMOND,
E. H. HEYWOOD and other speakers will be present.
The friends of impartial liberty and the public generally are cordially invited to attend.
Z. H. SMALL,
J. H. ROBBINS,

Committee
of
ELKANAH NICKERSON, Arrangements.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Ells. worth, and other places in Maine, during September, and the first three Sundays in October. Address-Care Bella Marsh, Boston, Mass.

REV. M. D. CONWAY, of Cincinnati, will preach at Music Hall, before the Society of the late Rev. Theodore Parker, on Sunday morning, Sept. 23. E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at

Great Falls, N. H., Friday evening, Sept. 28.
Dover, "Sunday " 30.
Milford, Mass., Sunday afternoon and evening, Sunday after-

AARON M. POWELL, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at Ellenville, N. Y., Saturday evening, Sept. 22. Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, New Paltz, "Milton, (probably,) PROVIDENCE.-WM. WELLS BROWN

k in Providence, on Sunday next, Sept. 23, dur ng the day and in the evening. MAINE.—WM. Wells Brown will spend the month of October in the State of Maine, and will lecture in the principal places.

DIED-At Weymouth, 10th inst., George For-pros Fifield, only son of Dr. W. C. B. and Emily A. Fifield, aged 1 year, 2 months and 10 days.

· No bitter tears for thee be shed, Blossom of being! seen and gone! With flowers alone we strew thy bed, Oh blest departed one!

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE AND BOOK DE-POSITORY.

S. J. MAY, P. H. JONES,
S. B. ANTHONY, M. C. WRIGHY,
G. E. BARES,
A. M. POWELL,
I. MOTT,

IT IS NOT A DYE!

### MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER.

The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION Warranted not to contain deleterious substar

his pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distin-guished and wealthy persons, who have pre-viously tried all the nostrums of the day ithout success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from all others.

· IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative " We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived benefit

Persons personally known to us have come voluntarily, and told us of good results to either themselves or friends, who have used it before it became known in St. Louis.' St. Louis Presbyterian.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has given universal satisfaction, wherever it has been used. It can be used with perfect safety, and its perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a very desirable article for the toilet."

Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mass.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE worthy of confidence.'
Philadelphia Christian Chronicle.

Incomparably the best preparation we have ever used.'

N. Y. Evangelist. All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. S. A. AL LEN'S as the Hair Restorer.' N. Y. Independent

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORBE has taken its place at the head of all articles of the kind.' Michigan Christian Herald. Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy.'

Knoxville Presbyterian Witness. There never has been a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advocate, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestioned standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S.

Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its NATURAL YOUTHFUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effectual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will do this.' U. S. Journal.

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted as the greatest discovery of the present day, it is referensing to come across that which is what it presented to be. A really excellent article is Mrs. A. Allen's World's HAIR RESTORER. As an assistance of the second s sistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmles it being a chemical compound of ingredients calcu-lated to facilitate the natural growth of hair.

Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston, Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair, possessing none of the burning qualities of a DYE. Philadelphia Mercury.

There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and has never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprietor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and we begin to think that it is denominated most appropriately the 'World's Hair Restorer.'

Newark Register.

We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. AL-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wide circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fully demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciated.' Rahway Register.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. The most successful remedy of the day. We know of instances where its good effects have been remarkable.' Weekly Visitor, Franklin N. Y.

'From individual cases that have come under our own observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. AL-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly recommended) of being a useless waste of time and money, it is just what it is represented to be, and will perform all its proprietar pages of the case of will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the notice and use of those of our readers who need a remedial agent of this character.

St. Louis Ledger. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's HAIR RESTORER .- As Mrs. S. A. Allen's Wonld's Hair Restorer.—As we were travelling in Massachusetts a short time since, we met a lady whose appearance indicated that she had attained the age of sixty. So we inferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some conversation she spoke of her hair, informing us that two years ago, at least one half of it was grey, and that she had feared that before then the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read the papers, and acquainted herself with the various remerence. pers, and acquainted herself with the various remedies for decaying hair, and at length determined to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions, and before a year had passed, she assured us that she had as luxurious, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she ous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she was but sixteen years old. Her statement was confirmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood there were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

Providence Daily Tribune. We are satisfied that the statements made in advertisement of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hath Restorer are correct.' Boston Olive Branch. Its remarkable ""ccess is satisfactory evidence."

Among the very few preparations that we deem deserving of mention, we are by no means inclined to omit 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restonomit 'Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTOR-ER.' It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny its excel-lence would be to deny the assertions made in its favor by scores and hundreds of the most respecta-ble persons.' Rahway Advocate and Register.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S AIR RESTORER is the best preparation extant for the various diseases inci-dent to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to restore the hair and whiskers, however grey, to their natural color. It having been before the public for many years, and its efficacy in restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the hair fully established, by hosts of persons throughout the country, has led to the manufacture of many worthless imitations, which have home more fully replaced of in names. which have been successfully palmed off in numer-ous instances, upon the public as genuine.'

Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair. It possesses none of the burning, cauterizing powers of the old dyes, but gives the hair a healthy, glossy appearance almost instantaneously. The Restorer is easily applied, and will not stain the finest linen. The effect is sure in every instance, if applied according to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphia.

'Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this with success.' It is just what it purports to be.' Cleve. Leader. TRY IT.

We export these preparations to Europe even, and they are superseding all others there as well as in the United States. the United States.

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the U. S., Cuba, or

DEPOT 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y. Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to Depot for circular, terms and information. Genuine issigned, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink.

Bev are of coun-

See next issue of this Paper for more information or send to Depot for Circulars.

FOR SALE EVERY WHERE.

dy so long, I should be reference to the condi-

so in a knowledge of clves are blessed: they

For the Liberator. GOOD LORD, DELIVER US! From sham Democracy's oppressive rule— From its corruption, let us have secession From every dough-face—every eringing tool
That basely bends the knee before oppression— Good Lord, deliver us!

From all vile schemers with their sophistry, Who fain would lead us from the path of duty; Who teach that right is wrong-that truth's a lie-That Satan's hoofs and horns are things of beauty-Good Lord, deliver us!

The brand of Guilt is on the nation's brow-The ground is stain'd with blood of Freedom's martyr-

Sleek hypocrites before thine altar bow, Who dare thine image still to scourge and barter: Good Lord, deliver us!

By Slavery's withering, all-blasting breath, Let not this land of ours for aye be blighted; Lead Freedom safely through the vale of death,-In thy good time let every wrong be righted: Good Lord, deliver us!

Uproot all error, and the lowly raise Even from the dust ; - benighted minds enlighten Let Truth go forth to conquer-let the blaze Of thine Intelligence this dark world brighten: Good Lord, deliver us!

RICHARD HINCHCLIFFE.

From the Christian Inquirer. THEODORE PARKER. Taken while the strife was raging,

Called away when needed most, In the war with error waging-Thou who wert thyself a host: With a faith that never faltered, With a will no power could bend, With a purpose never altered, Pressing onward to the end;

Doing while the doubtful queried, Daring where the stoutest failed-Thine the arm that never wearied, Thine the heart that never quailed ;

Open and uncompromising, Carving for thyself the way, All the meaner arts despising, By which cunning wins the day-

Where Tradition, old and hoary, Guarding Error, older still Had, from time unknown to story, Crushed the heart, and broke the will:

Where Oppression's votaries revelled, Void of pity, void of shame, There thy burning shafts were levelled With a never-failing aim.

If thy hand seemed too unsparing Of the idols of the past, Little heeding, little caring, So they to the earth were cast\_\_\_

While thy pity was inspired By the blinded devotee, Thou could'st, when the truth required, E'en the willing slave set free

If thou sometimes wert mistaken In the excitement of the fight, If the truth was sometimes shaken, By thy holding wrong for right,

Yet no generous spirit, knowing Thee, would dare thy work assail. For an error only showing How the noblest sometimes fail.

Springing from New England's bravest-Bravest thou among the brave-Tenfold back to her thou gavest All the honor that she gave.

And when all her heroes, sages, Time upon his scroll shall trace, Beacon-like to coming ages, Thou shalt hold an honored place.

We copy the following 'incendiary' and 'murderous' lines from the Boston Courier, which affects such horror of mind in regard to the nobly disinterested efforts of Capt. John Brown to liberate the When the conductor came to collect fares, she was

The tombs have burst open, and yielded their dead, And our martyrs come forth for freedom who bled: With their swords in their hands, their wreaths round

All Italy glows with her fire and her fame. Then come to the rescue, each brave youthful hand ! Spread our banners abroad, all over the land; Come ye all with the sword-come all with the fire, The long-nourished ire with which Italy burns.

Ye strangers, away !-- from Italia away ! For this is the day-away! hence! begone!

This fair land of flowers, of music and song-Armed, armed let her be, as of vore, firm and strong Ye with shackles and chains have encircled our

Yet still they the brands of Legnano can wield. The Austrian rod must not Italy rule-Sons of Rome cannot thrive in slavery's school: No more will Italia brook tyrants and foes-Too long she the woes of her bondage has borne.

Ye strangers, away! &c., &c. Our houses and homes are none others but ours, And there, 'cross the Danube, go back and seek

Ye have wasted our fields, our bread from us torn The sons to us born we will keep for ourselves The Alps and two seas shall our boundaries be ; With chariots of fire we'll the Appenines free; Destroyed be each vestige of former frontier,

While our banners clear shall wave wide over all.

Ye strangers, away ! &c., &c. Let each tongue be silent, but each arm be braced The foe only firmly and fiercely be faced; Then swift o'er the mountains these strangers will

In thought and in deed, while we all are as o For us not enough be the spoils of our foes, To these ruthless robbers all ingress we'll close: All our cities as one united shall be-

As one people we for our country will stand. Ye strangers, away-from Italia away! For this is the day-away ! hence! begone !

PSALM OF FREEDOM.

Daughter of Nations! awake from thy sadness; Awake, for thy foes shall oppress thee no more : Bright o'er the hills dawns the day-star of glad-

Arise, for the night of thy sorrow is o'er! Strong are thy foes; but the arm that subdues them, And scatters their legions, is mightier far:
Flee they like chaff from the scourge that pursue

Vain are their steeds and their weapons of war! Daughter of Nations! the power that doth save thee Extolled by the harp and the timbrel shall be: Shout! for the foe shall be crushed that enslaves

The slave-lords be humbled, the nation be free!

EMBARRASSING NATURE OF THE INQUIRY.

What we may state is liable to be variedly mis construed. The courteous treatment which we have received at the hands of some colored men, may make the delicate revelations of our visits among them appear like ingratitude. On the other side, there are those who hear with dislike any extendanting statements of the free colored man's condition, who have no feelings of sympathy with his tion, who have no feelings of sympathy with his streets present, upon Sunday mornings, very ani-social struggles, and had rather find him degraded mated appearances. Folk of all shades of color

the regard. We write for those who wan depose his wretchedness and encourage his advancement; for if, with faculties and a will to learn, the free negro be still degraded, the stain and the shadow of his sensuality fall upon his white neighbors.

STATISTICS OF COLORED PHILADELPHIANS.

By some statistics which were published a few early hour we paused before the door of a cleanly years since, there were 4,019 families of colored dwelling, in South street near Eighth. A silver

It cannot be expected that men of this race—who in the host nor the hostelry.

We sat down to talk. The ultimate destiny of are said, by certain statesmen, to be, in their best estate, mere animals—should struggle suddenly on to fortune. That many of them have made money, America. He said that his struggle for a habitation and a name must be in America. He said that his records were attrached to

Philadelphia is the only Northern city, we believe, in which public conveyances are forbidden to the black man. On the suburban or rural railroads, a small portion of the smoking car is partitioned off to the negro, and he has no other resort. Bundled with his wife into that foul apartment, in hearing of brutal jests, liable to insult, he must feel, if he have feelings, the hopelessness of his degradation. The city passenger railways refuse, as a general thing, to carry colored passengers. We as a general thing, to carry colored passengers. We know of several cases where colored men, who are stockholders in certain railways, have been forbidknow of several cases where colored men, who are stockholders in certain railways, have been forbidden to ride to the railway terminus to collect the dividends upon their shares. A few days ago, we noticed a neatly-dressed mulatto woman, who took a seat with her child in a Frankford car. Sneers and jests at once passed from passanger to research the number of books. Most of them were anti-slavery publications, although there were a seat with her child in a Frankford car. Sneers and jests at once passed from passenger to passenger. Two or three delicate parties shifted their seats, so as to be removed from the proscribed woman. She sat unmoved amid these insults, for they had probably become to her ordinary occurrences.

When the conductor came to collect forms the man indicative of study. From the carnestness of the slaves of Virginia. 'Strange such difference there should be,' &c. Out upon such hypocrisy!

NATIONAL HYMN OF JOSEPH GARIBALDI.

The difference there conductor came to contect mices, she was related to the color could not pass over the city section of the road. She was politely put out of the car at Second-St., to wait in the rain for the one-horse conveyances. These difficulties in travelling necessitate focalization or centralization of the colored classes

diate rebellion upon the part of the white laborers. It has been to us a matter of wonder how the black We passed into a rear room. Here were tables in the specific of the white laborers, it has been to us a matter of wonder how the black man masters any trade, studies for any profession, or learns anything of the arts. In only the dull, manual labors, has he a show of equitable competition. He is a hotel-waiter, a vendor of peanuts and window-sashes, hardware, and shingles. A cakes, or a mere beast of burden.

THE COLORED MAN'S AVOCATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA Those negroes of this city who pursue what may be called the higher mechanical branches, acquire their knowledge chiefly in the North and East.

The principal of the colored academy of this city is from New Haven; most of the colored teachers are from Boston, and Providence, and New York. There from Boston, and Providence, and New York. There has a summer of the colored teachers are from Boston, and Providence, and New York. There has a summer of the colored teachers are from Boston, and Providence, and New York. There has a summer of the colored teachers are from Boston, and Providence, and New York. There has a summer of the colored teachers are from Boston, and Providence, and New York. are several bona-fide negro physicians in Southern Philadelphia. Some of these, we are told, man-aged to acquire odds and ends of medical science in set edical colleges, but they perfect them-East. Their clergymen are, as a class,

As caterers, the colored men are remarkably successful. We know of several who keep central saloons, fitted up in gorgeous style. One individual has a fine hotel at Florence Heights, and fine diningrooms in this city. A number are the owners of carriages and a span of blooded horses. The females are milliners, dress-makers, &c. They frequently

The genius for music with which the negro seems endowed, and which breaks forth in rude ditties and endowed, and which breaks forth in rude ditties and melodies where he is rude and untaught, finds higher development in the Northern cities. Some colored view of this city exhibit talent of a high order. There are numbers of Anglo-African musical societies, and among the more intelligent was the evenings are passed about the piano. Some of the musicians are adepts upon the guitar. Few of our readers have not some recollection of the famed 'Black Swan,' who gave concerts some that the source of the sou

THE LIBERATOR.

From the Philadelphia Press.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF PHILADEL-PHIA.

Their Wealth, Numbers, Habits, Refinement, and Difficulties.

The question of the abstract right or wrong of African slavery has received so much attention during late years, that topics of more practical philanthropy have been but lightly discussed. The moral and social effects of bondage upon the negro might profitably give place to another inquiry—viz.: His condition in a state of freedom.

profitably give place to another inquiry—via.

condition in a state of freedom.

If the negro be less happy in freedom than in servitude, it will be useless to agitate the question of his emancipation. A review of the social condition of the colored population, in any one of the large Northern cities, may do something toward determining the capacity of the race for improvement.

About twenty African religious organizations and churches exist in the city. The Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian elements are most numerous. Each of these denominations has from three to ten churches. There is also one Episcopalian church, and we believe, one Universalist. There are some three hundred colored Catholics in the city. They pose, and in some moments stolen from more press-ing reportorial duties have made impartial observa-tions of 'life among the lowly.'

three hundred colored Catholics in the city. They at the churches of the whites. There are also a number of Freethinkers, of Millerites, of Spirit-

unlists, and a great number of Friends.

We have been favored with copies of sermons by several clergymen. They are not destitute of rational parts, although appealing generally to the feelings of the auditors. We are assured that of and unhappy, than civilized and aspiring.

For the latter class we have no scruples, and little regard. We write for those who will deplore colored gentlemen, &c.

GENERAL CONDITION.

As a general thing, the negroes of this city are poor. Most of them, however, are economical, and their wealth probably doubles every year. One ne-gro citizen has real and personal estate valued at \$300,000; most of this he inherited. The moral of the seventy-odd thousand free colored people of Pennsylvania, probably twenty thousand reside here. We have a larger colored element than any other of the great Northern cities. The condition of our colored classes is supposed to be inferior only to those of New Bedford, Cleveland, and some other Eastern towns.

Some quarters of this city are populated to a large extent by the lower order of blacks. But a large extent by the lower order order order order of the eight of the moral of the moral of the inherited. The moral canadian personal estate valued at \$300,000; most of this he inherited. The moral canadian personal estate valued at \$300,000; most of this he inherited. The moral canadian personal estate valued at \$300,000; most of this canadian personal estate valued at \$300,000; most of this canadian personal estate valued at \$300,000; most of this can

portion of the town is inhabited by an intelligent class, who have accumulated money, and are respected by their white neighbors.

The free blacks of Philadelphia owned, by census of 1850, \$800,000 of property, divided among 19,000 persons.

Placing ourselves under the patronage of a well-known colored gentleman, we were invited to pass an evening in sundry calls among his people. A night was set apart for this delicate task, and at an early hour we reveal before the description. people, of whom 241 were living in their own plate beneath the polished bell-handle contained his name, and on the threshold, smiling with benevolence, our host waited to receive us. He welcomed bodied men over 21—of whom 1,581 were laborers, 266 mechanics, 240 mariners, 166 shopkeepers, 276 coachmen and carters, 557 waiters, 156 hair-dressers.

The present colored population of the city is from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand. They own property to the amount of nearly three millions of dollars, and have churches and schools valued at from four hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars.

The parlor, in the second story, to which we were summerly was situated over a furniture store. It was a chaste pattern, of Brussels manufacture. The parlor, in the second story, to which we were summerly was situated over a furniture store. It thousand dollars.

The great majority of negroes are poor. They seldom inherit money; many of them come to the city direct from slavery, destitute of capital wherewith to make business beginnings, and without to make business beginnings, and without the company of the company

to fortune. That many of them have made money, and advanced themselves socially, is miraculous; for, be it said to the shame of cur people, a free colored man has more powerful disadvantages with which to contend in the free States than in the slave.

THE COLORED MAN'S DISADVANTAGES.

Philadelphia is the only Northern city, we believe, in which public conveyances are forbidden themselves.

There was to us a sincere pleasure in our host's discourse. He is one of the leading public men among his people, and has much of the ease and polish peculiar to the well-bred Caucasian. He laughed at times, but never boisterously, and in profounder moments threw a telling solemnity into his tone and expression. When the head was averted, we heard, in well-modulated speech, such man, it seemed that the interests of his race were very dear to him.

It is but just to say, that he has passed many

years in constant companionship with Caucasians

A SOUTH-STREET HABERDASHER. We made, by his guidance, a number of calls We made, by his guidance, a number of calls. Our first visit was to a new and second-hand haber-he owned a pleasant country residence in the northern suburbs, but that he could not occupy it, as it was to an ew and second-hand haber-dasher's shop just across the way. A man was easted on the pavement in a high-backed chair beworld be impossible to ride over the railways to and from his place of business. To this centralization-shouldered white person, genteely dressed, and reasonable to prove the railways to a new and second-hand haber-dasher's shop just across the way. A man was easted on the pavement in a high-backed chair beneath its bow window. He seemed to be a tall, and from his place of business. To this centralization of the pavement in a high-backed chair beneath its bow window. He seemed to be a tall, and from his place of business. and from his place of observed. The tribs can be a supersonable of the wretchedness remarked in St. and wearing a low-crowned broad-brimmed hat. Mary's, Bedford, Baker, and similar streets, is due. We shook hands with great gravity, and our guide Mary's, Bedford, Baker, and similar streets, is due. We shook hands with great gravity, and our guide The denizens of these places, being laboring men, stated that we had visited the establishment to see porters, barkeepers, &c., must be near the business to how his business was prospering. He led the way centre. Were the railways thrown open to them, quietly into the store, and lighted a small lamp. When the flames flashed upon his face, we saw that he was of a light-yellow hue. Then we made a hasty review of the store. In the front or main the prejudice, against blacky extends to every troop there were heared up articles of every experience. The prejudice against blacks extends to every room there were heaped up articles of every conceiv-class, and may be remarked in pleasure and in business. At theatres, and concerts, lectures and dishes, tinware by the gross, lamps of every patchurches, the negro is restricted to a remote gal-lery. In mechanical pursuits, if a colored appren-tice or journeyman be employed, there is an imme-utensils, cradles, cushions, old boots and boot-jacks,

ferocious dog couched beneath a hen-coop. The proprietor ordered him to lie down, and invited us back to see his horse. In a low shed that animal

tion could sum up; and yet a little observation tected order in this chaos. It was plain that tected order in this chaos. It was plain that the proprietor could lay his hand on any article. In a second story room the same state of things prevailed. It was as though the furniture of a hundred establishments had been confusedly tumbled selves in the East. Their clergymen are, as a class, conversant with theological differences, and some of them acute reasoners. There is not a colored lawyer in this city, that we have heard of. There are two large African literary societies, one of them named after Benjamin Bannaker, and more than twenty beneficial organizations. They have fine Masonic, Odd Fellow, and Temperance Halls, lodges of every kind, several excellent private schools, and some half dozen public libraries.

As caterers, the colored men are remarkably suctions. The man came from Charleston South Careline.

carriages and a span of blooded horses. The females are milliners, dress-makers, &c. They frequently exhibit great tact in their respective trades.

These who look lightly upon the negro as of no practical value to Philadelphia society are unwise, for he fulfils functions distasteful to most whites, and, in certain departments, labors with an aptness which whites could not supply.

MUSICAL AFRICANS.

The genius for music with which the negro seems

father died leaving him free, and his white uncle gave him a passage to the North. He had about ten dollars when he reached Philadelphia, where he at once commenced to labor. He found no difficulty in procuring employment, but for some time laid up no money. At length he started in the second-hand furniture business, and made the commencement of his present extensive establishment. He seemed to have a strong affection for Philadelphia, and spoke of his triumph over difficulties with some telegraphic and the near the

tediousness, but much pride.

the clean pavements and street. In some places fine ornamental trees stood upon the sidewalks, and in the doorways the families of colored men were seated. By the imperfect moonlight they seemed to be neatly dressed. There was no loud laughing or talking; in fact, it seemed to us that we had not remarked for the early evening such general decorum in any street in the city.

Our guide said, with some carnestness, 'Streets like this your people never visit. They wander through Baker, and Bedford, and Spafford streets to find subjects for ridicule and pity, but never look into these cheerful homes, or speak with these families of our better classes. There is a bright side as well as a dark to our condition, although some say we are all dark.'

His sideboard, disclosing a tempting array of bottes. We were ordered up for a final toast. Each the individuals enumerated gave sentiments. Some of them were mild—some fiery. Our guide, with a degree of forbearance unexpected, said, lifting laws:—

'Let us drink to the social and intellectual advancement of the colored man!'

'God grant it,' said a chorus of earnest voices, and the glasses were emptied with such enthusiasm that the man who had taken a seat on the bulcony shadow over the general good humor.

REFLECTIONS RESULTING FROM THE ABOVE OBSERVATIONS.

We have spoken lightly of our final visit, simply

tablishment referred with some pride, when he made his appearance, to his daughter's accomplishments. She had gone to Cape May with her mother, during the hot season. She was a very good girl, and he had determined to give her what he had often vainly pined for—an education. He spoke for some moments, in his homely way, of his business success and integrity. We heard him with some pleasure. As we were about going, he pressed us to take some domestic wine—his daughter's 'make'—and we were able, upon trial, to do justice to a small bottle. FASHIONABLE COLORED DWELLING IN SOUTH TWELFTH STREET.

We passed up to Twelfth street, near Pine, and paused before a magnificent four-story brick dwell-

We passed up to Twelfth street, near Pine, and paused before a magnificent four-story brick dwelling. The sidewalk was shadowed by adult maples, and the white marble steps of the dwelling were guarded by iron railing. A quadroon girl was sitting upon these. She saluted our conductor in a pleasing voice, and led the way through a broad hall. From the ceiling swung a lantern, the light of which disclosed the furniture of the hall. A fine hat-rack sat against the wall, and the vestibule was splendidly papered. The girl gave us bule was splendidly papered. The girl gave us seats in the parlor, where we half-buried ourselves seats in the parior, where we half-buried ourselves in a spring ottoman, and went out to seek her mother. We found here, also, a piano; the furniture was of a costly character, and had we been blindfolded, and here regained our eyesight, should have imagined ourselves in some cosy Caucasian home. Here, as elsewhere, we found upon the shelves and tables all varieties of anti-slavery books: Sumner's speeches, Whittier's poems, Parker's sermons, Phillips's orations, &c. Against the wall hung a magnificent engraving of Mrs. Stowe. and hung a magnificent engraving of Mrs. Stowe, and on the opposite side a full-length portrait of Fredon the opposite side a full-length pertains of the cerick Douglass. In a few minutes the hostess came in. She talked familiarly with our guide while we conversed with the daughter. They were neither forward nor embarrassed. The Miss replied courteconversed with the daughter. They were neither forward nor embarrassed. The Miss replied courte-ously to inquiries about her music lessons and studies. She was of an olive complexion, almost white, and had what we conceived to be a winning address. The latter was favored by very mild, dark eyes, and round, white teeth.

None of the cribs, courts, cenars, or dwellings in the whole route was peopled exclusively by blacks. In some quarters of St. Mary street, a large proportion were negroes, but we found the dwellings of that avenue several degrees more commodious, cleanly, and cheerful than those of Spafford, Bedford, and Baker streets. In the three latter avenues were commodious, white seems the real consumptive white as The mother wore a white lace cap and a black

silk dress. We imagined that the mother and daughter found each other's society comfortable, and said so, whereupon the mother went into an enumeration of her daughter's good qualities, which indicated a fondness not altogether unpleasant.

CATERER.

Our next stopping-place was also in Twelfth street, at the house of a noted colored caterer. We found four men seated in a small 'serving-up room' opening on a balcony. Another of the party sat on the balcony, outside of the window. He occasionally ducked his head into the room, and on being observed, ducked back again in a very guilty.

In one shanty we found a negro regaling himself with a black back. being observed, ducked back again in a very guilty manner. We could hear him laugh sometimes as if to indicate that he hadn't fallen off, and was manner. We could heat the hadn't fallen off, and was for indicate that he hadn't fallen off, and was paying very rapt attention. This friendly gather-paying was regaling itself with cigars and brandy-anding was regaling itself with cigars and brandy-and. There were negroes in all conditions of bodily mutilation. We saw one afflicted with a tumor mutilation. We saw one afflicted with a tumor foot in diameter; one with a ghastly search and of an

himself unable to continue. We gathered from a partially insane. There was one woman, white as somewhat confused narrative that he had been a slave in Virginia; and labored many years to lay up money wherewith to purchase himself; and it her call, came up to her feet. She spoke with a the course of a long and bitter period of toil, he had bought into freedom his wife and children. His mother and sister were sold before he could

had bought into freedom his wife and children. His mother and sister were sold before he could purchase them, and being taken somewhere in the extreme South, he never heard of them again.

Another party had, meanwhile, been nervously sipping his brandy, anxious to clinch Mr. Jinks's experience with his own. He was a large mulatto, heavily-built, and carried a large gold-headed cane, with which he frequently rapped his forehead, as if to give activity to his ideas. We understood that he was the natural son of a certain judge of one of large frame, and looked as though he had once to give activity to his ideas. We understood that he was the natural son of a certain judge of one of the counties of western Maryland, who had been treated kindly during his father's life. When the latter died, it was found that he had made no provision for Mr. Briggs's freedom, and with the father's estate the son was sold. The son at once ran away. When we inquired as to the probabili-ties of any connection between his running away and the underground railway train, Mr. Briggs said, with a laugh, 'There wasn't anything else.' How-ever, after Mr. Briggs had comfortably married, and fixed his family in Philadelphia, he was recog-nized, captured, and taken South. His wife walked 

Swips, Man on the balcony, Other colored man, - - - Our conductor, - - Two reporters (50 cents each), -

summons, Mr. Jinks ordered champagne and cigars. Then the fortunes of the \$108,001 were toasted, with wishes that the \$108,001 might never grow less; after which, the man on the bilcony put in his head and said, spilling half his wine, 'Yar's to our brethren in bondage.' This was hailed with ovations.

Mr. Jinks, Mr. Briggs, and Mr. Swips, then interested in this mean that has resided many years.

We were ushered, upon our visit, into a pleasant dining-room, hung with a number of paintings. Upon one side of an old-fashioned mantel was a large portrait of a fine looking white man; on the other side, a portrait of a swarthy negro. Above these old John Brown looked gloomily down like a beneder architect. mmons, Mr. Jinks ordered champagne and cigars. Then the fortunes of the \$108,001 were toasted,

Mr. Jinks, Mr. Briggs, and Mr. Swips, then insisted, simultaneously, that we should review at once each of their houses.

In a few minutes, Mr. Purvis came in. We had anticipated a stubborn-looking negro, with a swap-

we are all dark."

He laughed shortly at his own wit, but there was more of thought than of humor in his speech.

We have spoken lightly of our final visit, simply that variety may be infused into the narrative, for our most sanguine expectations of the respectability of the colored upper classes were overleaped by the colored upper c

CONDITION OF THE LOWER CLASSES OF NEGROES.

This branch of the question needs little illumina tion. It has furnished the staple for much abuse of Philadelphia, and the dusky localities haunted by degraded blacks have been described as the sole re-

sort of men of color in this city.

We made one day a flying tour through Bedford. Baker, Lombard, and Spafford streets, but the dangerous appearance of the denizens of the diverging courts deterred us from entering them alone. By the kindly care of Sergeant Selby and Officer Anni of the Second-district police-station, we were escort-ed through the most dingy localities in the whole

None of the cribs, courts, cellars, or dwellings in people of every hue—the pale consumptive, white as leprosy, and the ebony negro, with polished skin and crisp wool. In some dwellings we found both

Of the scenes among the wretched that day wit nessed, we cannot speak at length. We saw ebony

in the pauses of imbibition, to convince two half drunken mulattoes of the 'Postolical' nature of his church. He gave vent to some ingenious and

provided for.

One of the party recognized us instantly as the reporter who had abused a late colored convocation, and held its prominent speakers up to ridicule. He nevertheless treated us in a very genteel manner, and charitably abstained from saying anything of our folly until we had been overwhelmed with kindour follows.

our folly until we had been overwhelmed with kindness, and were on the eve of departure.

However, the influence of the cigars soon made the entire party communicative, and we launched into a terrible discussion of the slavery question, in which, to bring out the energies of the party, our associate agitated the re-opening of the slave trade, and we played the part of a fiery Abolitionist.

An ebony individual, whom we will call Jinks, nailed us at once by relating his experience. He told his history with so much feeling that he found himself unable to continue. We gathered from a somewhat confused partative that he had been a contract of the account of the latter class was a white girl nineteen years of age, who was the mother of four children, all form out of wedlock, and none of them white. She was entirely blind, and spoke with a heart-broken manner of the agony she had endured when her children were taken from her. We asked her where and why they had been removed. She believed to the almshouse—perhaps brought up to be thieves. God knows,' said she at last, looking up to the taken from her. We gathered from a somewhat confused partative that he had been removed. She believed to the almshouse—perhaps brought up to be thieves. Many of the miserable beings we visited were partially insane. There was one woman, white as

'Go to —,' said the man, grinning. He was of large frame, and looked as though he had once been handsome; there was something very desolate in his white hairs.

It is useless to recapitulate scenes like these. Ou It is useless to recapitulate scenes like these. Our observations convinced us that the white population was not less degraded than the negro. Both were wretched beyond all speech—mere animals, without hopes beyond sensuality; without mind beyond bare perception; without enjoyment beyond wickedness; without souls beyond instinct. They were buried in filth and degradation; beyond all missionary toil adead in mind, in thought, in goodness, as the -dead in mind, in thought, in goodness, a swine which made habitation with them. Unf

The stage put us down at his gate, and we were warned to be ready to return in an hour and a half. His dwelling stands some distance back from the turnpike. It is approached by a broad lawn, and shadowed with ancient trees. In the rear stands a Total, - \$108,001.

Great wranging here ensued. Everybody shook ands with everybody else, and Mr. Jinks rang the ell. When a boy with a white apron answered the more approved breeds. We understand that he receives numbers of premiums annually from agricultural societies. In this fine old mansion Mr. Purvis annually from agricultural societies.

once each of their houses.

Visits to Jinks and Briggs.

We found in Mr. Jink's a piano valued at \$700, formerly owned by a prominent actress. We saw a tall, beautifully-knit gentleman, almost way at all, beautifully-knit gentleman, almost wite, and were taken to a library, filled with antislavery books. Everything was arranged in a style combining neatness with luxurisnce.

At Mr. Briggs's, we found a studio hung with rare crayon drawings. We learned that these were the labors of Mr. Briggs's son. We have seldom met with finer pictures.

In this studio our reporters made speeches, which were hailed with acclamations. Mr. Briggs opened

were about returning home, and took p them, passing for a white man. He gain teem, was cordially invited by each to the South, and no entertainment was cor out his joke and his presence. At out his joke and his presence. At a given to the party by the captain of the Hayne, who had all along violently spoke gro race, publicly toasted Mr. Purvis, type of the Causasian race he had ever

I am not a Caucasian, said he. I belong to the graded tribe of Africans. The feelings of the South Carolinians need not be

Mr. Purvis has written a number of anti-damp pamphlets, and is regarded, by ramor, as the pa-ddent of the U. G. R. He figured in many san, ner of description.

owns two very valuable farms. By shi influence, public schools of the township have been the open to colored children. He has also built, at own expense, a hall for free debate. We left with feelings of higher regard than we have yet for any of his people.

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